at the novelty, "*ut noſtri, vel Ethiopes, vel Indes, mirari ſolent.*" Upon an alarm from the Scots, the men fled to a remote tower; and he paſſed a ſleepleſs night, with two ſervants and a guide, among an hundred women, round a large fire, who, ſays he, "*ſtuprum inter mala non ducunt*" (2). This is not ſo wonderful, although the deſcription itſelf gives an admirable picture of ſavages; as incurſions from either ſide were ſo frequent, that the natives could call little property with certainty their own.—Amidſt a thouſand other delicacies, I find "xii porpoiſes and ſeales" devoured at a feaſt, 1464 (3): and the porpoiſe and ſeal are among the fiſhes enumerated for the tables of Henry VIII. (4); the price covenanted, if the porpoiſe was not above one horſe load, 13s. 4d.—The Earl and Counteſs of Northumberland, who perhaps lived in the firſt ſtyle of the times, have on their table, at ſeven o'clock, for breakfaſt, "a loif of brede in trenchors, 2 manchetts, 1 quart of bere, a quart of wyne, 2 peeys of ſalt fyſche, 6 baconnd herryng, 4 white herryng, or a dyſche of ſprotts." On fiſh days, "half a chyne of mutton, or elſe a chyne of beif boiled (5). The annual conſumption of linen, 70 ells. Only one table-cloth is allowed for "the Knights boord in the great chambre, of 5 ells and 3 quarters long;" and only two waſhing towels for my Lord (6). The general ſervice ſeems to have been in wooden platters; and, when the family removed, all their furniture travelled with them.—Theſe regulations were made, 1512.—The maſs of honour to Queen Catharine, were allowed "a cuet (7) loaf, a manchet, a gallon of ale, and a chine of beef, for breakfaſt," 1531 (8). In times of ſcarcity, which do not appear uncommon, Holinſhed ſays, the poorer claſſes were reduced to feed upon tares and acorns (9). This was in the reign of Eliſabeth. Major ridicules the account Æneas Sylvius gives of the Scotiſh fuel, "*carbones nigros lapides vocans*" (10). Trifling as it may ſeem, to poſſeſs coals or not; by the regulations of Henry VIII.'s houſehold, they were permitted only in the King's, Queen's, and Lady Mary's chambers (11).—When we turn our eyes homewards, we are preſented with a wretched view of life. Sir Ralph Sadler, the Engliſh ambaſſador, writes to the miniſtry, in the year 1543—"I had leuer bee among the Turkis; for in my L. of Angus houſe, wher he is, I cannot be, being the ſame (as I am crediblye informed) in ſuche ruyne, as he hethe there ſcant one chalmer for himſelfe and my Ladye his wife; and lykewayis my L. L. of Caſſillis and Glencairne, which dwell xx myllis a ſonder, and almoſt xxx myllis from my L. of Anguſe, be not ſo well houſed as they can ſpare me any lodgynge; for undoubtedlye the l. l. houſes in this miſerable and beggerlye cuntrie, be not efter ſuch ſorte as in uther cuntries" (12).—There may be ſome exaggeration here.—I do not by any means intend to decry the Engliſh nation.—Theſe who imagine the people demigods, when compared with Scottiſh, but diſplay their unformed ideas, and expoſe their ignorance. Upon a more narrow inveſtigation, we ſhall find, that neither the appearance nor the

(2) Commentarii Rer. Memorab.

(3) Leland's Collectanea, vol. 6, edit. 1770.

(4) Archæologia, vol. 3.

(5) Northumberland houſhold book, p. 23.

(6) Ibid. p. 26.

(7) Wheuter, (Holinſhed).

(8) Archæologia, vol. 3.

(9) Deſcription of England.

(10) Pag. 26.

(11) Archæologia. Collection of ordinances and regulations for the Royal Houſehold.

(12) Sadler's Embaſſies, *MS.* Advocates Library. A. ii. 21. p. 315. To my Lord of Suffolk, 12th December 1543.

man-

manners of the kingdoms differed much; though I will readily allow a pre-eminence in England, as the more civilized.—

It is probable, according to ancient hiſtorians, the inhabitants of Scotland went naked. In a climate where the cold is as intenſe, it ſurely requires no great exertion of genius to invent the aid of clothing. Formerly, I could not reconcile the ideas of a cold country and nakedneſs; but, ſince I learn the ſtate of the natives of Cape Horn, the Streights of Magellan, and Nookta Sound, I will admit our climate is not ſo ſevere. Scotland may have been warmer. The favourite idea of an illuſtrious philoſopher (13), is the gradual refrigeration of the earth. From the lives of the Saints, it is certain that clothes were uſed between the fifth and eighth centuries. Paulus Jovius, in the ſixteenth century, ſays, the Orcadians were *feminudi* (14). His work is full of fables, entirely copied from Boyce. He confounds the Orcadians with the Southlanders, who, Buchanan affirms, were attired "*Germanico ritu, ſed veſtu facultates non indecoræ*" (15). But it ſhews, and many authorities might be quoted, what an idea the Continental writers had of the people on this ſide of the Streights; and indeed with reaſon. They are, upon all occaſions, unceremoniouſly claſſed *cum aliis barbaris gentibus*.—Henry VIII. forbids his cooks to employ naked feollions.—In Ireland, ſome of the natives were naked, in the beginning of laſt century (16).—

Our ancient agriculture was wretched. So late as the ſixteenth century, we have a fragment upon its ſtate in the Orkneys: "They teill not whill the ſpring of the zeir; and as they teill, ſo they ſaw ther aittes, ther plouche is drawin be foure beaſtis going ſyde for ſyde; the caller gangis backward with a whipe" (17). In Ireland, in the year 1606, there was an act againſt yoking oxen by the tails. However, it does appear there was a greater quantity of grain anciently raiſed in Scotland, than is in general ſuppoſed. Zoſimus ſpeaks of conſiderable exportation.----

—By progreſſive ſtate, we travel from rudeneſs to refinement; and, when at the zenith of civilization, experience a gradual decline.—To cultivate the arts, requires a degree of eaſe and affluence.—Where the mind is tortured with anxiety, or the perſon expoſed to inclement ſeverity, we cannot find refuge in amuſement, or ſtudy to promote the advancement of ſcience.—When unemployed in important matters, we are fond of innovations.—Fate has ſaid, our anceſtors ſhould be barbarous, and we ſhould be civilized.—It is perhaps to this ſituation we owe the advantages of the preſent day.—We compare them with ourſelves, allow them little merit, and rejoice in the change.—The notions we poſſeſs, are but applicable to the term of our own exiſtence, and would as ill ſuit the thirteenth century, as thoſe of that period would apply to us.—King James IV. entered the Scottiſh capital riding, with his Queen behind him, 1503 (18); and, at the marriage feaſt, "the furſt courſe ſche was ſerved of a wyld borres hed gyl: within a fayr platter" (19).—We are

(13) Buffon.

(14) Deſcriptio Britanniæ, &c. Ven. 1558.

(15) Lib. 1. *fine.*

(16) Moryſon's Itinerary.

(17) Deſcriptio inſularum Orchadiarum, per me Jo: Ben, ibidem colentem, in anno 1529, *MS.* Adv. Libr. The whole, I believe, is engroſſed in the geographical deſcription of Scotland, *MS.* Adv. Libr.

(18) "He cam downe of his horſe, and monted upon the palliefray of the ſaid Queene, and the ſaid Qweene behinde him, and ſo rode thorow the ſaid town of Edinburgh".----Fyancells of James and Margaret, by John Young; ap. Leſ. Collect. v. 4.

(19) Ibid. p. 294.

told, that at the marriage feaſt of James II, his Queen was ſerved with a boar's head ſtuck full of bits of flax, which were lighted, and blazed amidſt the barbaric acclamations of the ſavage aſſembly (20).

Sanguine et igne micant oculi, riget horrida cervix.

OVID. Met. l. 8.

—Ignorance recurs to the happineſs of *good old* times.—Alas, I fear the comforts of our fathers were few and uncertain.—In a ſtate of perpetual alarm, their thoughts probably found conſtant employment in calculating plans to fortify their caſtles, or for the repulſion of invaders; and, in the rare intervals of peace, they had little leiſure to ſpend in eaſe and feſtivity.....

—The transfer of property was effected with little ceremony, and often againſt the inclination of the owner.—Our anceſtors are branded with the name of Thieves! Our ancient heroes graſped at the pleaſures of peculation! (21)—An attribute to all ſavages, is a propenſity to thieving; and alſo of nations ſemicivilized.—There was a ſingular law with the Egyptians. To be entitled to ſteal, it was neceſſary to be entered in a particular liſt of thieves, and engage to bring all ſtolen goods to the chief (22).—Their neighbours, the Ethiopians, had different ideas. They had no locked places; and things left in the highways were never ſtolen (23)—Thieving was in eſteem: it was not viewed as a crime, but as a point of addreſs. The Spartan youth underwent a regular education in it. Neſtor aſks Telemachus and Mentor, after entertaining them, whether they are pirates. When Cæſar was in Gaul, "*Latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quæ extra fines cujuſque civitatis fiunt.*" The Danes, Norwegians, and Icelanders, delighted in piracy. A common vaunt was, that the hero had never ſlept under an immoveable roof.—The Northern pirates added cruelty to plunder. An ordinary amuſement was, toſſing children from one, and receiving it upon the lance of another (24).—Of the Borderers, Leſly affirms, "*non multum intereſſe putant, ſive a Scotis ſive ab Anglis furentur*" (25). And theft by "landed men," is by the Legiſlature declared treaſon (26).—But the genius of our Engliſh neighbours ſeems to have ſoared in a peculiar ſtyle of thieving. And the laſt Henry enjoins his attendants, "not to ſteal any locks or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of the noblemen's or gentlemen's houſes where he goes to viſit" (27).—

—If this was really more barbarous than other nations, a few hints upon the apparent cauſes, may not miſpend a vacant hour.—

—Although we aſcribe to climate the primary cauſe of the rudeneſs of a nation, many collateral cauſes may conſpire to retard the improvement of the people.—Domeſtic broils, and little intercourſe with other countries; we may ſay of Scotland, as Strabo ſaid of Spain—"Deſtitute of commerce, civilization and ſociety are loſt."

—The vicinity of a more potent kingdom, was perhaps the chief and moſt patent reaſon.—The quarrels of England and Scotland, ſeem of more difficult reconciliation than thoſe of other countries.—A long and inveterate animoſity; an animoſity, ſorry am I to ſay, hardly yet extinguiſhed; magnified their injuries, and fomented

(20) Pinkerton's hiſt. of Scotland, v. 1. p. 432. from de Coucy.—For the uſe of bards in war, *vide* Barbour, p. 366. l. 24.

(21) Froiſſart, tom. iii. ch. 125.—"ſont grans larrons."

(22) Diodor. Sic. lib. 1.

(23) Nicol. Damaſc. ap. Vales. p. 519.

(24) Bartholin. de Caus. Contempt. Mort. p. 457.

(25) Pagin. 61.

(26) Stat. 1587, c. 50.

(27) Archæologia. *Vid.* Collection of ordinances and regulations for the Royal Houſehold, p. 145.

each

each diſpute. Their battles bear greater reſemblance to a general maſſacre, than to a fair conteſt.—

—Why ſhould we open the ſources of ancient enmity?—The cauſes of contention, the aggreſſors, we cannot with certainty decide.—Our neighbours taxed us with faithleſsneſs, while the fault was perhaps their own: *Punica fides* was known in Rome, as well as in Carthage. Two nations, ſuch as theſe, cannot differ from all the world.—The power of England was conſiderable. Scotland was ruined by long minorities, and internal commotions.—We know the magnanimity of human nature too well, to leave room for a ſuggeſtion, that a ſtronger people will not oppreſs a weaker, at all ſeaſons when opportunity offers. An old author juſtly remarks, "*Pacem ſincerâm nunquam duo regna vicina fovent.*"—Scotland had no occaſion to bear affection to England.—The treachery of Edward, who, under the maſk of friendſhip, tried to wreſt away their ſceptre; the wiles of the fourth and ſeventh Henries, who, in peace, detained their King a captive, and ſowed diſſenſion in their national aſſemblies; and the deceit of Eliſabeth, who, in cold blood, inhumanly murdered their Queen: planted an inſuperable barrier to amity, and formed a wound, which the revolution of near two centuries has not completely healed.—How this nation could exiſt, when oppoſed to the arms of England, is wonderful: and we need ſearch for no other proof of the valour of our anceſtors. (28)—

(28) In lecto mori reputant ſegniciem, in campo interfici arbitrantur gloriam...
Higdeni Polychronicon.

(*To be continued.*)

GLEANINGS.

Charles V. *Emperor of Germany.*

'THIS ſagacious prince one day obſerved to an ambaſſador of Henry VIII, King of England, 'Your maſter would not give himſelf thoſe airs he does, were it not for the herring pond that ſurrounds his dominions.' This herring pond has, indeed, of late, contributed to propel that horrid peſtilence from us which has now ſo long infected the reſt of Europe. Let us not, however, too much rely upon our natural defence; we have to do with an enemy fertile in reſources, powerful in numbers, and braving every danger and every difficulty that the art of man can oppoſe to their nefarious deſigns: an enemy by whom our very exiſtence as a nation and as individuals is threatened, and with whom, '*libertas atque anima regira in dubio eſt.*'

Juſtice.

JUSTICE is a virtue which maintains a preeminence before all others. According to the opinion of Ariſtotle, all other virtues are comprehended under this one. Philoſophers have defined juſtice to be that habit of the mind, which induces men at all times to render every perſon his due. On the principle thus defined, a king of Sparta founded his anſwer to thoſe who boaſted of the juſtice obſerved in the diſtribution of the prizes at the Olympian games, which were celebrated every five years at Elis. 'Is there any thing wonderful or uncommonly meritorious,' ſaid this Spartan hero, 'that a nation ſhould perform one act of juſtice in five years?'

A Bon Mot.

MONS. A***, profeſſor and principal in the academy of Saumur, uſed to ſpend five hours in the morning regularly in his ſtudy, and was very punctual at the hour of dinner. One day, on his not appearing preciſely at the dinner-hour, his wife entered his ſtudy, and found him ſtill reading. 'I wiſh, my love,' ſaid the lady, 'that I was a book.'—'Why ſo?' replied the profeſſor. 'Becauſe you would then be conſtantly with me'—'I ſhould have no objection,' rejoined the profeſſor, 'provided you were an almanack?'—'Why an almanack, my dear?'—'Becauſe I ſhould then have a new one every year.'

OF THE MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c. OF BENGAL.

From Stravorinus' Voyages.

THE Gentoos are divided into various claſſes, called *caſts*, of which, as I have been informed, there are more than ſeventy. Of theſe the caſt of the brahmins is the firſt and nobleſt, and that of the pareas, who are employed in the removal of ordure and carrion, is the loweſt and moſt deſpiſed.

In order that theſe caſts, may each remain pure, and unmingled with the others, it is enacted, that no Bengaleſe, ſhall marry a woman, who is of a lower caſt than his own, or if he does ſo, he ſhall then deſcend into the caſt of his wife. The ſame regulation likewiſe takes place, if any one have eaten a meal with another of an inferior caſt, in which caſe, he is immediately degraded to the rank of the perſon with whom he has been thus familiar. It is not only in theſe caſes, but in many others, that a man loſes the privileges of his caſt; for which reaſon, they are very careful not to do any thing that may give occaſion hereto, and people of the higher orders, will rather ſuffer every kind of want, than ſubmit to any thing derogatory to their dignity.

Every caſt has its peculiar means of livelihood, or manual trade, by which they are maintained, and which is inherited from father to ſon. They have accordingly opportunities of making great progreſs in their reſpective arts, although they can never expect to riſe above the ſtation in which they are born. The ſon of a brahmin becomes a prieſt, or a man of letters, juſt as his father. A cooley, or labourer, cultivates the ſoil, as his anceſtors did before him. The ſon of a berra, or palankeen-bearer, continues to carry palankeens, all the days of his life. Artificers confine themſelves to one ſort of work, ſo that a goldſmith will not work in ſilver, nor a ſilverſmith in gold. In the *gurungs*, or looms, a weaver will only weave one ſingle ſort of ſtuff during his whol life, unleſs he be compelled to tak another in hand.

The artificers are very ingenious and I have ſeen ſeveral examples, eſpecially of gold and ſilverſmiths, whic are ſcarcely credible, of the dexterit y with which they make every thin g that can be formed of thoſe metals: if they have but a proper model, they will imitate it with the greateſt exactneſs and ingenuity. They perform their work with ſo much expedition and neatneſs, and with ſo little apparatus, and ſo few implements, that an European artiſt would be aſtoniſhed at their ſucceſs: They are withal very poor. The workmen in gold or ſilver are frequently only little boys, who ſit every day on the bazar, or market, waiting till they are called to exerciſe their trade; when one of them is called, he comes to the houſe, where he is wanted, with his implements, which he carries in a little baſket, and which only conſiſt of a very ſmall anvil, a hammer, a pair of pincers, a few files and a pair of bellows. A chafing-diſh, or pan of embers, is then given to him, with a model of what is to be made: and the gold and ſilver is weighed off to him by rupees: and an agreement is made how many *annas*, or ſixteenth parts of a rupee, according to the work that is to be done, and the trouble required to finiſh it, agreeable to the pattern, ſhall be paid to him: or ſometimes an agreement is made how much he ſhall earn per day, which ſeldom exceeds ſix or ſeven ſhivers (pence). He then ſets about his work in the open air, and performs it with diſpatch and ingenuity. He employs both hands and feet, and is able to hold, and turn things about, between his toes and the ſole of his foot, as faſt as we can with our hands and fingers. When his work is done, and he is rewarded for it, he takes his little baſket up again, and ſeats himſelf

himſelf anew on the market, waiting patiently for another opportunity of exerciſing his profeſſion.

It is the ſame caſe with other tradeſmen, who are equally ſent for home, when any thing is to be done. If ſhoes are wanted, a ſhoemaker is called from the bazar, who, with the leather, and other requiſites, makes four pair of ſhoes in a day, for the value of half a crown.

A taylor here makes as good and handſome clothes, in the European faſhion, both for men and women, as any where in Europe. When a piece of the fineſt muſlin is torn, they can mend it again ſo artificially, that no eye can diſcover where the defect was. Muſlins are ſometimes wove ſo fine, that a piece of twenty yards in length, and longer, can be incloſed in a common pocket tobacco-box. The whole is done with a very trifling apparatus, and Europeans are often ſurpriſed to behold the perfection of manufacture, which is exemplified here in almoſt every handicraft, effected with ſo few, and ſuch imperfect tools.

The common people go almoſt naked. They wear nothing but a piece of linen, wrapped round the waſte, and paſſed between the legs. Some of them wear a piece of linen, wound about the head; but others go bareheaded. Thoſe of a higher rank have a dreſs of white cotton, which doubles over before, as high as the ſhoulders, and is faſtened with ſtrings round the middle; theſe may not be tied on the right ſide, to diſtinguiſh them from the Moguls, or Mahomedans: this dreſs hangs down to their feet; they wear no ſtockings, but have a kind of ſhoes, which are put on ſlipſhod, and are turned up before, juſt like the Turkiſh *babooches*.

Moſt of them ſhave their heads, and eradicate the hair from all other parts of the body. Rich people wear turbans, but made in a different manner from thoſe of the Moors. A great many of them wear ſmall ear-rings.

The dreſs of the women conſiſts of a piece of cotton-cloth, which is thrown over the ſhoulders, and under which they wear a kind of coat and drawers. They ſupport their breaſts, and preſs them upward by a piece of linen, which paſſes under the arms, and is made faſt on the back. Thoſe that can afford it, adorn their hair with gold bodkins, and their arms, legs, and toes, with gold or ſilver rings and bands, as likewiſe their ears, and the cartilage of the noſe.

The women of the lower claſſes, wear ſimilar ornaments, which are made of cowries (a ſhell) brought from the Maldive iſlands, and called *chanclos*, which the Bengaleſe have the art of ſawing through, ſo that every cutting makes a ring; they go bareheaded, and their hair is turned up, and faſtened at the back of the head.

Rice is the chief article of food of the Hindoos, and ſerves them inſtead of bread. Vegetables and milk conſtitute the remainder of their ſcanty bill of fare. They eat no fiſh, fleſh of animals, or any thing that has received life. They frequently let milk ſtand till it is thick and ſour, before they uſe it; it is then called *tayer*. Their beverage is generally pure water: they are enemies to every kind of inebriating liquor, and never indulge in the beaſtly pleaſures of intoxication, as too many other nations do, except ſome of the very loweſt caſts, who ſometimes exceed the bounds of temperance, in drinking a kind of ſpirits, which they diſtil from ſpoiled rice.

With regard to their religion, I could not obtain much particular knowledge, farther than what relates to outward ceremonies and rites. Several other writers have, however, enlarged on it. I have often converſed on the ſubject with the brahmins, by means of an interpreter, but always found them either very ignorant of, or very obſtinate in not revealing the principles and tenets of their belief.

Whatever

Whatever they ſaid was ſo wildly abſurd, and what they alleged at one time, was ſo inconſiſtent with what they ſaid at another, that I thought very little of it worthy of preſervation. I could collect, that they believed in a Supreme Being, to whom ſeveral other deities were ſubordinate, of which the Ganges was one of the principal. This ſupreme God was the author of all good; but there was another ſpirit who violently oppoſed the firſt, and occaſioned all the evils and diſtreſſes which fall upon mankind. They vent the moſt horrid execrations againſt this evil ſpirit, eſpecially when it thunders and lightens, which they believe proceeds from him. They pourtray him in the form of a dragon, or ſerpent, with four claws, trampled under foot by the beneficent deity, who is painted in a variety of ſhapes.

They believe in a future ſtate, in which every one ſhall be rewarded, according to his good or evil deeds in this world; but this is ſo blended and confounded with their belief in the tranſmigration of ſouls, that I have not been able to form a clear idea of their tenets in this reſpect. They ſay that the world will have an end, and that the good being, after having deſtroyed every thing but the Ganges, will remain, ſitting upon a piſang leaf, with two betel plants by him, floating upon the river, and wrapped up in meditation and enjoyment, for everlaſting.

Beſide others, they have three grand feſtivals: namely, the feſtival in honour of the *Ganges*, the feſtival of *hooks*, as it is called by the Europeans; and that of the *waſhings*, or purifications——

The feſtival of hooks* (which is the name given to it by the Europeans) is celebrated in the beginning of April. I was not an eye-witneſs to it, becauſe I had, at that time, left the Ganges: but the following account was given to me, by people worthy of credit. At the top of a high ſtake, erected for this purpoſe, a croſs piece of wood of thirty feet in length, is laid, which turns round upon an iron pin. A Bengaleſe, who is conſecrated to this ſolemnity, by one of the chief brahmins, then has a great iron hook run into his body, under the ribs, over which a piece of cloth, or girdle, is ſtifly bound, to prevent the tearing through of the fleſh. The hook is faſtened by a ſhort cord, to one end of the croſs beam, and a longer cord is fixed to the other, by which it is turned round with rapidity, ſeveral times, by the people who are preſent, while the man who undergoes the penance, and who hangs by the hook at the other end of the croſs beam, in the air, ſtrows ground rice, or flowers, upon the people below, which they catch and preſerve as ſacred relics. After having been whirled round for ſome time, he is taken down, the hook taken out of his body, and the wound is cured as ſoon as poſſible.

Others, out of a ſuperſtitious zeal, run iron pegs through their tongues, ſome that are as thick as a finger, which they keep in that ſituation, and carry about with them wherever they go, as long as the feſtival laſts. Some make two openings, one in each ſide, through which they paſs ropes, which are ſtretched tight at either end, and along which they run backward and forward. Several ſuffer themſelves to be cruſhed to death, under the broad wheels of a lofty machine, which is made for the purpoſe: and being filled with people, is drawn about by a multitude of others. This, however, is more practiſed among the Gentoos on the coaſt of Coromandel, than in Ben-

* Called by the Hindoos, the feſtival of Oppoſs. It is ſuppoſed to be kept in commemoration of a martyr, who ſuffered extraordinary tortures for the ſake of his faith.

gal. They inflict a variety of other corporal penances upon themſelves, during this feſtival, but the above are the principal.

The feſtivals are not celebrated every year on the ſame day, for they are ſometimes anticipated, and ſometimes delayed, for ſeveral days, according to the regulations of lucky and unlucky days made by the brahmins. In this reſpect they are exceſſively ſuperſtitious, and they will never undertake any thing upon a day, which they eſteem unlucky. It is the ſame with regard to numbers. An odd number is reckoned lucky, and an even one the contrary. Upon receiving or paying ſums of money, they will rather loſe a rupee, than either take or give an even number.—

Conjurors and ſerpent-charmers, are to be met with in abundance. The latter chiefly reſide in the villages, and exerciſe their art for a trifle of money. When a ſnake is ſuppoſed to have taken up his abode, in a houſe, or in any other place, one of theſe exorciſts is ſent for, who performs his office in the following manner:

He firſt creeps, upon his hands and knees, all over the ground, ſmelling in every hole and corner, and ſoon diſcovers the reptile, if there be one, by the ſcent. Having thus aſcertained whereabouts the animal is, he ſits down, and taking out a little flute, made of bone, plays upon it for ſome time, till the ſnake comes out of his hiding-place, and darts at him, with a violent hiſs; he then drops the flute: catches the creature in both hands, and kills it, at one blow, by ſtriking its head againſt the ground, without being bitten by it.

They know how to deprive ſnakes of their poiſon: uſing for that purpoſe a little ball of *cafek*, or cotton, with which they take it from between the teeth, where it lies, incloſed in bladders; and they keep the ſnakes, thus deprived of their venomous quality, in wicker baſkets, carrying them about the country, and making them dance. When I was at Fultah, I ſent for one of them, in order to ſee this curious exhibition.

He brought three baſkets with him in which there were ſeveral ſnakes. He took out two of them, both *Cobras di Capelli*, which are eſteemed the moſt venomous of all, and threw them upon the ground, in the graſs. They immediately began hiſſing, and erecting half of their bodies upright, darted upon, and twined round each other, as often as he encouraged them. They ſometimes darted at the byeſtanders, but then he ſuddenly caught them by the tail, and drew them back. He ſometimes excited them againſt himſelf, and ſuffered them to bite his breaſt, hands, and forehead, till the blood ſtreamed from the wounds. After having made them play their tricks for ſome time, he took out of a baſket, a very large ſnake, which was at leaſt twelve or thirteen feet in length, and beautifully variegated with tints of green and yellow; he made it bite him ſo hard in the breaſt, that it remained hanging by its teeth, without ſeeming to do him any harm: he then took a ſmaller one, put its head into his mouth, and made it ſeize his tongue, to which it likewiſe cleaved by the teeth: and throwing them round his neck and arms, was encircled in their folds, without ſuffering any other inconvenience, than the blood flowing from the wounds, along his face and breaſt.

Although theſe men do not die by the effects of the venom, becauſe, as aforeſaid, they have the ſecret of depriving the ſnakes of their poiſon every day, yet their ſkin has a leprous and ſcaly appearance, and they are covered with puſtules.

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PEROUSE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

(Continued from p. 233.)

CONTENTS—Arrival at Macao—Stay in the Road of Typa—The Governor's obliging Reception—Deſcription of Macao—Its Government—Its Population—Its Relations with the Chineſe—Departure from Macao—Reach Manilla.

ON the 24th of September 1786, our voyagers left Monterey, and the coaſt of America. They ſtood to the S. W. till they got within the limits of the trade winds, and then proceeded for China; without diſcovering any other land than two inconſiderable iſlands. On the 2d of January 1787, they anchored in Macao road, concerning which place we have the following uſeful and entertaining information—

The Chineſe, who had piloted us up to Macao, refuſed to conduct us up to the anchorage of Typa; they teſtified the greateſt eagerneſs to get away with their boats, and we ſince learned, that the mandarin of Macao would have demanded from each of them half the ſum he had received. Theſe kind of contributions are generally preceded by ſeveral ſound baſtinadoes. This people, whoſe laws are ſo much boaſted of in Europe, is perhaps the moſt unfortunate, the moſt aggrieved, and the moſt arbitrarily governed, of any on the face of the earth; if, however, it be fair to judge of the Chineſe government, by the deſpotiſm of the mandarin of Macao.

The weather, which was very cloudy, had prevented us from perceiving the town; at noon it cleared up, and we made it from the weſt a degree ſouth about three leagues. I ſent a boat on ſhore, commanded by M. Boutin, to adverti ſe the governor of our arrival, and to acquaint him, that we intended to make ſome ſtay in the road, for the purpoſe of reſting and refreſhing our ſhips companies. M. Bernardo Alexis de Lemos, governor of Macao, received this officer in the moſt obliging manner; he made us an offer of every aſſiſtance in his power, and immediately ſent a Malay pilot on board, to conduct us to the anchorage of Typa; at day-break the next day we got under way, and at eight o'clock in the morning we brought up in three fathoms and a half, muddy ground, the town of Macao bearing northweſt five miles.

We came to an anchor alongſide of a French flute, commanded by M. de Richery, enſign in the navy; ſhe came from Manilla, deſtined, by Meſſrs d'Entrecaſteaux and Coſſigny, to cruize on the eaſtern coaſts, and there to protect our commerce. We had then, at length, at the end of eighteen months, the pleaſure of meeting not only with our countrymen, but even comrades and acquaintances. M. de Richery had the night before accompanied the Malay pilot, and had brought us a very conſiderable quantity of fruits, pulſe, freſh meat, and in general every thing which he could imagine might be agreeable to navigators after a long voyage. Our apparent good ſtate of health ſeemed to ſurpriſe him. He informed us of the political ſtate of Europe, the ſituation of which was exactly the ſame as at our departure from France; but all his reſearches at Macao to find out ſome one who had been charged with our packets were in vain; it was more than probable, that no letter addreſſed to us had arrived in China, and we experienced the melancholy idea of having been forgotten by our friends and families. Sorrowful ſituations make men unjuſt; theſe letters, which we ſo forcibly regretted, might have been entruſted to the company's ſhip which had loſt its paſſage; her conſortal one had arrived this year, and information was received from the captain, that the greater part of the money, and all the letters, had been ſent by the other ſhip. We were perhaps more afflicted

than the merchants by the unfavourable weather which prevented the arrival of this ſhip, and it was impoſſible for us not to remark, that out of twenty nine Engliſh ſhips, five Dutch, two Danes, one Swede, two Americans, and two French, the only one which had loſt its paſſage was of our nation. As Engliſh ſhips never truſt the command of their ſhips except to thorough-bred ſeamen, a ſimilar event is what rarely happens to them; and when arriving too late in the Chineſe Seas, they find the northeaſt monſoon ſet in, they ſtruggle with obſtinacy againſt this impediment; they frequently penetrate to the eaſtward of the Philippines, and ſtanding to the northward in this ſea, much more extenſive and leſs expoſed to currents, they re-enter by the ſouth of the Baſhee iſlands, make the land of Piedra Blanca, and, as we did, paſs to the northward of the Great Lamma. We were witneſſes of the arrival of an Engliſh veſſel, which, after having followed this track, anchored in Macao road ten days after us, and immediately afterward went up to Canton.

My firſt care, after the ſhip's being moored, was to go on ſhore with M. de Langle, in order to thank the governor for the obliging reception he had given to M. Boutin, and to aſk his permiſſion to have an eſtabliſhment on ſhore, for the purpoſe of erecting an obſervatory, and giving reſt to M. Dagelet, who very much fatigued with our voyage, as well as M. Rollin, our ſurgeon major, who after having by his care and advice, warded off the ſcurvy and all other diſeaſes, from us, would himſelf have been obliged to yield to the fatigues of our long voyage, had our arrival been retarded a week longer.

M. de Lemos received us as countrymen; every favour we had aſked was granted, with a politeneſs to which no language can do juſtice. He made us an offer of his houſe, and, as he did not ſpeak French, his wife, a young Portugueſe from Liſbon, officiated as his interpreter. To the anſwers of her huſband ſhe added amiableneſs and grace peculiar to herſelf, and ſuch as travellers can rarely flatter themſelves with meeting in the firſt cities of Europe.

Dona Maria de Saldagna had twelve years ago married M. de Lemos at Goa, and, very ſoon after the marriage, I happened to be in the city, commander of the flute la Seine; ſhe was ſo kind as to remind me of this event, which was very ſtrongly impreſſed on my memory, and obligingly to add, that I was an old acquaintance: after which calling all her children, ſhe told me that ſhe always thus preſented herſelf to her friends; that their education was the object of all her cares; that ſhe was proud of being their mother, which pride we muſt have the goodneſs to pardon, as ſhe was determined to introduce herſelf to our acquaintance with all her faults.

The whole world could not exhibit a more charming picture: the fineſt children ſurrounded and embraced the moſt lovely mother, whoſe kindneſs and ſweetneſs of manners ſpread itſelf over every thing around her.

We were ſoon convinced, that to her charms and private virtues ſhe added a firm character, and an elevated mind; that in ſeveral delicate circumſtances, in which M. de Lemos had found himſelf involved with the Chineſe, he had been confirmed in his generous reſolutions by madame de Lemos, and they were both united in opinion, that they ought not, after the example of their predeceſſors, to ſacrifice the honour of their nation to any other intereſt whatever. The adminiſtration of M. de Lemos at Goa would have been a diſtinguiſhed period for that colony, if government had thought proper to continue him in his place for a longer term than three years, and had allowed him time to accuſtom the Chineſe to a reſiſtance, of which, for more than a century, they

they had loſt even the remembrance.

The whole population of Macao may be eſtimated at twenty thouſand ſouls, of which one hundred are Portugueſe by birth; about two thouſand of half-blood, or Portugueſe Indians; as many Caffre ſlaves, who ſerve them as domeſtics; the reſt are Chineſe, and employed in commerce, or the different trades, which render the Portugueſe themſelves tributary to their induſtry. Theſe, though almoſt all of them mulattoes, would think themſelves diſhonoured by exerciſing any mechanical art, and by that means ſupporting their family; but their pride is never in the leaſt degree hurt in continually ſoliciting, with the greateſt importunity, the charity of paſſengers.

This city has a very pleaſant appearance. The remains of its ancient opulence are ſeveral fine houſes, let out to the ſupercargoes of the different companies, who are obliged to paſs the winter at Macao; the Chineſe compelling them to quit Canton, on the departure of the laſt veſſel belonging to their nation, and not ſuffering them to return thither, till the arrival of the ſhips from Europe in the following monſoon.

Macao is a very agreeable reſidence during the winter, becauſe the ſeveral ſupercargoes are generally men of diſtinguiſhed merit, very well informed, and who have ſuch conſiderable appointments as to enable them to keep an excellent houſe. The object of our miſſion ſtood ſo high in their eſtimation as to procure us, on their parts, the moſt flattering reception; had we poſſeſſed no other title than that of Frenchmen, we ſhould, in a great meaſure, have been as orphans, the French Eaſt India Company not having at that time any repreſentative there.

On the 5th of February, the ſhips left Macao, and in the latter part of the ſame month they reached Manilla.

CONTENTS.—Deſcription of Manilla and the Parts adjacent—Its Population—Diſadvantages reſulting from the Government eſtabliſhed there—Penances during Paſſion Week—Duty on Tobacco—Reflections upon this Eſtabliſhment—Appendix to this Account by M. Perouſe.

OF Manilla, M. Perouſe gives not only ſome particulars, which are curious to the general reader, but much information particularly intereſting to the views of a commercial nation.

The city of Manilla, with its outſkirts, is very conſiderable; its population is eſtimated at thirty eight thouſand ſouls, among which there are not more than a thouſand or twelve hundred Spaniards, the reſt are Mulattoes, Chineſe, or Indians, who cultivate all the arts, and carry on every ſpecies of induſtry. The pooreſt of the Spaniſh families have one or more carriages; two very fine horſes coſt thirty piaſters; the board and wages of a coachman ſix piaſters a month; thus there is not any country where the expence of a coach is more neceſſary, and at the ſame time leſs weighty. The neighbourhood of Manilla is delightful; a beautiful river flows by it, branching into different channels, the two principal of which lead to that famous lagoon, or lake of Bahia, which is ſeven leagues within the country, bordered by more than a hundred Indian villages, ſituate in the midſt of a highly fertile territory.

Manilla, built upon the ſhore of the bay which bears its name, and which is more than twenty-five leagues in circumference, lies at the mouth of a river, which is navigable as far as the lake from which it derives its ſource, and is perhaps the moſt delightfully ſituate of any city in the world. All the neceſſaries of life are to be met there in the greateſt abundance, and at an excellent market, but the clothes, manufactures, and furniture of Europe, bear an exceſſive price. The want of

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emulation, prohibitions, and every ſpecies of reſtraint put upon commerce, render the productions and merchandiſe of China and India at leaſt as dear as in Europe: and this colony, notwithſtanding its receipts from the cuſtoms amount to near eight hundred thouſand piaſters, ſtill coſts Spain every year fifteen hundred thouſand livres, which are ſent thither from Mexico. The immenſe poſſeſſions of the Spaniards in America have prevented the government from effectually applying its attention to the Philippines; they are ſtill like poſſeſſions of great Lords, which remain uncultivated, and are yet capable of making the fortunes of many families.

I ſhall not be afraid to aſſert, that a very great nation, which ſhould have no other colony than the Philippines, and which would eſtabliſh the beſt kind of government there that could be conſtituted, might, without the leaſt envy, behold all the European ſettlements in Africa and America.

Theſe different iſlands are peopled by three millions of inhabitants, and that of Luconia contains nearly a third of them. Theſe people are, in my opinion, not at all inferior to Europeans: they cultivate the land with abundant ſkill; are carpenters, joiners, blackſmiths, goldſmiths, weavers, maſons, &c. I have viſited their villages, and have found them affable, hoſpitable, and honeſt; and though the Spaniards ſpeak of, and even treat them with contempt, I have found that the vices, which they place to the account of the Indians, ought in juſtice to be attributed to the government they have eſtabliſhed among them. It is well known, that the avidity of gold, and the ſpirit of conqueſt, with which the Portugueſe and Spaniards were animated during two centuries, cauſed adventurers from theſe nations to overrun the different ſeas and iſlands of the two hemiſpheres, in the ſole hope of meeting with that valuable metal.

Some ſtreams, in which gold duſt is found, and the neighbourhood of the Spice Iſlands, without doubt were the temptations, which led to the ſettlement of the Philippines; but the produce has not been adequate to the hopes that were entertained of it. The enthuſiaſm of religion ſucceeded to the motives of avarice; great numbers of religious, of every order, were ſent thither to preach up Chriſtianity, and ſo abundant was the harveſt, that theſe different iſlands ſoon contained eight or nine hundred Chriſtians. Had this zeal been enlightened by a little philoſophy, the conqueſt of the Spaniards could not have been more certainly eſtabliſhed, than by the adoption of this ſyſtem, and the ſettlement would have been productive of the greateſt utility to the metropolis; but while making them Chriſtians, they forgot to render them citizens. The people were divided into pariſhes, and ſubjected to the moſt trifling and extravagant practices: every ſin and every fault is ſtill puniſhed with whipping; the non-attendance at prayers, or maſs, is noted down, and the puniſhment is inflicted on the men or women, by order of the curate, at the church door. The holidays, the religious ſocieties, and particular devotions, conſume a great deal of their time, and as in hot climates the imagination and feelings are more active than in thoſe of moderate temperature, I have, during paſſion week, ſeen maſked penitents dragging chains in the ſtreets, their waiſt and leg ſurrounded with a girdle of thorns, receiving, at every ſtation, in front of the church doors, or before the oratories, ſeveral ſtrokes of diſcipline, and ſubmitting to as rigorous penances as thoſe of the Indian faquirs. Theſe practices, much more calculated to make enthuſiaſts than to inſpire true devotion, have at preſent been forbidden by the archbiſhop of Manilla, but it is certain, that ſome confeſſors, if they do not command, at leaſt continue to recommend them.

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These people, who are already idle from the influence of the climate, and the small number of their wants, united to the impossibility of disposing of the fruits of the earth to any degree of advantage, which compensates the labour of it, are but too easily persuaded, by monastic institutions which enervate the mind, that the present life is no more than a pilgrimage, and that the goods of this world are mere unprofitableness; thus, when all the inhabitants are furnished with the quantity of rice, sugar, and pulse, which is necessary for their subsistence, the rest becomes of no value. Under these circumstances, sugar has been known to be sold for less than a half-penny a pound, and rice to remain upon the ground without being cut. It would, I think, be difficult for the most unenlightened society, to conceive a more absurd system of government, than that which has directed these colonies for upwards of two centuries. The port of Manilla, which ought to be open and free to all nations, has, even within a few years, been shut against Europeans, and only open to some Moors, Americans or Portuguese of Goa. The governor is entrusted with the most despotic authority. The judges of the courts, who ought to moderate it, are destitute of power when opposed to the will of the representative of the Spanish government; he can in reality, if not of right, receive or confiscate the merchandise of strangers whom the hopes of advantage had drawn to Manilla, and who would not run the risks of coming there but from the likelihood of very great profits, which is in fact attended with the most ruinous consequences to the consumers. There is not the smallest particle of liberty there; monks and inquisitors direct the consciences of the people; spies overlook all temporal concerns, and the governor the most innocent actions. A conversation, or a walk into the interior of the island, are within the pale of his jurisdiction and authority; in a word, the finest and most delightful country in the world is certainly the last that a man who loves liberty would wish to inhabit. I saw at Manilla that honest and virtuous governor of the Marianes, M. Tobias, too celebrated for his own repose by the praises of the Abbe Raynal. I have seen him persecuted by monks, who alienated the affections of his wife, by representing him as a reprobate hypocrite; she instituted a suit of divorce against him, and demanded a separation, on pretence of not being obliged to live with an impious man, a resolution that was highly applauded by all the fanatics. M. Tobias is Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment which forms the garrison of Manilla; he is acknowledged to be the best officer in the country; the governor has nevertheless ordered, that his appointments, which are very considerable, should be left in possession of his pious wife, and that he should receive no more than twenty-six piastres a month for the subsistence of himself and sons. This brave soldier, reduced to despair, was waiting for an opportunity of escaping from this colony to go and demand justice. There is a very wise law, which ought to moderate this excessive authority, but it is unfortunately without any effect; by this law every citizen is empowered to prosecute the late governor before his successor, but this letter is interested in excusing every thing which may be argued as a reproach on his predecessor, and the citizen who is so rash as to prefer his complaints, is only exposed to new and much greater vexations.

The most galling distinctions are established and maintained with the harshest severity. The number of horses harnessed to carriages is fixed for every rank of persons; those which have the greatest number take precedence, and the single caprice of an elder may detain in a line behind his

carriage all thefe who have the misfortune to be travelling the fame road. So many vices in this government, and fo many vexations refulting from it, have not, however, entirely deftroyed the advantages of the climate; the peafants ftill difplay an air of happinefs, which is not generally to be obferved in our European villages; their houfes, fhaded by fruit trees which grow without cultivation, are peculiarly neat. The tax which every head of a family pays is very moderate, it is limited to five reals and a half, including in it the rights of the church, which the nation gathers: all the bifhops, canons, and priefts are paid by government, but they have eftablifhed voluntary perquifites, which amply compenfate the fmallnefs of their ftipends.

Within a few years a terrible fcourge has arifen, which threatens to deftroy their remainder of happinefs; this is the tax upon tobacco; the paffion of thefe people for the fmoke of this narcotic is fo excefive, that there is not a moment in the day in which a man or woman is without a fegar in the mouth; even children fcarcely out of the cradle contract the habit. The tobacco in the ifland of Luconia is the beft in Afia; every one cultivates it round his houfe for his own confumption, and the few foreign veffels, which have permiffion to land at Manilla, tranfport it into every part of India.

Among the fcattered pieces of information, which compofe the third volume of thefe voyages, we find fome additional information refpecting Manilla, from M Peroufe, which it will be proper to give in this place.

In that part of my journal relative to Manilla, I have endeavoured to explain my ideas refpecting the new company, which has juft been eftablifhed in Spain; but it will demand a particular memoir, to fhew the great eafe, with which this colony might be taken poffeffion of by an enemy. The Spanifh poffeffions in the Philippines are confined to the fingle ifland of Luconia, which is indeed very confiderable, and contains about nine hundred thoufand inhabitants well fkilled in trade and agriculture. Thefe people deteft the Spaniards, by whom they are grievoufly oppreffed and defpifed; and I am perfuaded, that any nation, that fhould furnifh them with arms, might readily excite an infurrection in the ifland. The only tie, which ftill attaches them to their conquerors, is that of religion. The greater number of the natives of Luconia are very orthodox and enthufiaftic Chriftians; fo that no nation could firmly eftablifh itfelf in this ifland, except it refpected their churches, their priefts, and, in fhort, every thing relating to their religious worfhip; and this might be done with the greater fafety, as moft of the parifhes are at prefent fupplied by Indian priefts, who in their hearts bear the fame hatred to the Spaniards, as glows in the breafts of the reft of their countrymen.

The bay of Manilla is open to every kind of veffel, and can only be defended by fhipping; fo that in any expedition againft this colony, there muft be a decided fuperiority of naval force.

The fortifications of the place, though regular, and kept in good repair, could only retard a few days the capture of the town, which has no chance of relief from Europe or elfewhere.

The garrifon is compofed of a fingle mulatto regiment, a corps of artillery of two hundred men, and a hundred and fifty dragoons; but thefe are only American troops: and though the Spaniards affect to believe, that thefe may be compared to the foldiers of Europe; I am fo fully perfuaded of the contrary, that with fifteen hundred regulars, I fhould not fcruple to become perfonally refponfibe for a victory over twice their number.

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The militia of the island may form a body of eight thousand men, and keep the field, as they did during the war of 1760, after the English had made themselves masters of the town of Manilla: but circumstances are very different at present, and it would be easy to oppose the rest of the island against that part of it which should declare for the Spaniards; if, indeed, it were not far more probable, that the militia would refuse to march, especially if means could be found to gain over some of the Indian priests, and persuade them that the invaders were as good catholics as the Spaniards.

In short, the conquest of Manilla appears to me so easy and certain, with a superiority at sea, and a land force of five thousand men, that I should greatly prefer this expedition to one against Formosa, and I think that I could certainly answer for its success. But the Spaniards are rather to be considered as good and faithful allies than enemies; and I ought rather to shew, that this colony can be of no use in a war on the continent of India, placed as it is in the Chinese seas, that can only be navigated with the monsoons. It is impossible, that the commander of a French squadron should ever think of refitting here, for the Isle of France, which, on account of its great distance from India, is in general so detrimental to military expeditions, would be a hundred times more advantageous.

The little commerce carried on at Manilla would render it almost impossible to procure any supplies of provision, because the inhabitants cultivate only a quantity just sufficient for their own consumption. It might, however, be possible, to obtain a few cargoes of rice, some cordage of the country, which is, however, very inferior to that of Europe, and a few masts; but it would be absolutely necessary to convey these articles in our own vessels, and not to imagine, that they would be sent from Manilla on a simple order; and as the Chinese seas are only navigable in the direction of the monsoons, it will be necessary to foresee, at a great distance of time, all the stores that would be wanted, beside keeping in mind, that the vessels on their passage from Manilla would have to pursue a track, which would be very likely to be infested by enemies; on which account, it would be absolutely necessary to detach a convoy for their protection.

I am of opinion, to take an example from the last war, that the armament of M. de Suffrein was of the greatest advantage to the colony of Manilla, because it occupied the whole force of the enemy, and hindered them from undertaking any expedition; and that Manilla, on the contrary, could have been of no use to him, except by a loan of piasters: but as these are not a production of the country, they must have been sent for from Mexico, the government of which makes a point of never sending more than is sufficient for the most urgent wants of the colony.

It is computed, that the whole island of Luconia contains no more than twelve hundred Creolian or European Spaniards; and it is remarkable, that not a single Spanish family has lasted four generations; whereas the population of the natives has increased since the conquest, because this country does not, like America, contain those destructive metals, the mines of which have swallowed up several millions of men in every generation. A small quantity of gold is indeed found in this island among the sand of the rivers, but the labour of collecting it is by no means equal to that of common labourers. The Spanish sovereignty in the southern Philippine Islands is little more than nominal, similar to that of the king of Sardinia over Cyprus and Jerusalem, or of the king of England over France.

They have, indeed, a few presidencies in Mindanao and the neighbouring islands, but their limits are not more extensive than those of Oran and Ceuta, on the coast of Africa.

(*To be continued*).

CONSIDERATIONS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH EDUCATION.

From "Strictures on the Modern System on Female Education," &c.
By Miss Hannah More.

On German Plays, &c.

THOSE Ladies who take the lead in Society, are loudly called upon to act as the guardians of public taste, as well as public virtue, in an important instance. They are called upon to oppose, with the whole weight of their influence, the irruption of those swarms of publications that are daily issuing from the banks of the Danube; which, like their ravaging predecessors of the darker ages, though with far other arms, are over-running civil society. Those readers, whose purer taste has been formed on the correct models of the old classic school, see with indignation and astonishment, the Vandals once more overpowering the Greeks and Romans. They behold our minds, with a retrograde but rapid motion, hurried back to the region of 'chaos and old night,' by wild and misshapen superstitions; in which, with that sagacity which forms so striking a feature of the new philosophy, those who deny the immortality of the soul are most eager to introduce the machinery of ghosts; and by terrific and unprincipled compositions, which unite the taste of the Goths with the morals of Bagdat.

Centaurs, hydras, and chimeras dire!

The writings of the French infidels, were, some years ago, circulated in England with uncommon industry, and with some effect; but the good sense and good principles of the far greater part of our countrymen resisted the attack, and rose superior to the trial. Of the baneful and principles here alluded to, the dreadful consequences, not only in the unhappy country where they originated, and were almost universally adopted, but in every part of Europe, where they have been received, have been such as to serve as a beacon to surrounding nations, if any warning can preserve them from destruction. In this country, the subject is now so well understood, that every thing which issues from the *French* press is received with jealousy; and a work, on the first appearance of its exhibiting the doctrines of Voltaire and his associates, is rejected with indignation.

But let us not, on account of this victory, repose in confident security. The modern apostles of infidelity and immorality, little less indefatigable in dispersing their pernicious doctrines, than the first apostles were in propagating gospel truths, have only changed their weapons, but they have by no means desisted from the attack. To destroy the principles of Christianity in this island, appears at the present moment to be their grand aim. Deprived of the assistance of the French press, they are now attempting to attain their object under the close and more artificial veil of German literature. Conscious that religion and morals will stand or fall together, their attacks are sometimes levelled against the one, and sometimes against the other. With occasional strong professions of attachment to both of them, the feelings and the passions of the reader are engaged on the side of some one particular vice, or some one objection to revealed religion. Poetry as well as prose, romance as well as history; writings on philosophical as well as political subjects, have been thus employed to instil the principles of *Illuminatism*, while incredible pains have been

been taken to obtain able tranſlations of every book, which it was ſuppoſed could be of uſe in corrupting the heart, or miſleading the underſtanding. In many of theſe tranſlations, the ſtronger paſſages, which, though well received in Germany, would have excited diſguſt in England, are wholly omitted, in order that the mind may be more certainly, though more ſlowly, prepared for the full effect of the poiſon at another period.

Let not thoſe to whom theſe pages are addreſſed deceive themſelves, by ſuppoſing this to be a fable; but let them enquire moſt ſeriouſly whether I ſpeak the truth, when I aſſert that the attacks of infidelity in Great Britain are at this moment principally directed againſt the female breaſt. Conſcious of the influence of women in civil ſociety, conſcious of the effect which female infidelity produced in France, they attribute the ill ſucceſs of their attempts in this country to their having been hitherto chiefly addreſſed to the male ſex. They are now aſſiduouſly labouring to deſtroy the religious principles of women, and in too many inſtances they have been made the vehicles of vice and infidelity, but the ſame allurement has been held out to the women of our country, which was employed by the original tempter—Knowledge. Liſten to the precepts of the new German enlighteners, and you need no longer remain in that ſituation in which Providence has placed you! Follow their examples, and you ſhall be permitted to indulge in all thoſe gratifications which cuſtom, not religion, has too far overlooked in the male ſex.

We have hitherto ſpoken only of the German *writings*; but as there are multitudes who never read, equal pains have been taken to promote the ſame object through the medium of the ſtage; and this weapon is, of all others, that againſt which it is at the preſent moment the moſt important to warn my countrywomen. As a ſpecimen of the German drama, it may not be unſeaſonable to offer a few remarks on the admired play of the *Stranger*. In this piece, the character of an *adultereſs*, which, in all periods of the world, ancient as well as modern, in all countries, heathen as well as Chriſtian, has hitherto been held in deteſtation, and has never been introduced but to be reprobated, is, for the firſt time, preſented to our view in the moſt pleaſing and faſcinating colours. The heroine is a woman who forſook a huſband, the moſt affectionate and the moſt amiable, and lived for ſome time in the moſt criminal commerce with her ſeducer. Repenting at length of her crime, ſhe buries herſelf in retirement. The talents of the poet, during the whole piece, are exerted in attempting to render this woman the object, not only of the compaſſion and forgiveneſs, but of the eſteem and affection, of the audience. The injured huſband, convinced of his wife's repentance, forms a reſolution, which every man of true feeling and Chriſtian piety will probably approve. He forgives her offence, and promiſes her through his life his advice, protection, and fortune, together with every thing which can alleviate the miſery of her ſituation, but refuſes to place her in the ſituation of his wife. But this is not ſufficient for the German author. His efforts are employed, and it is to be feared but too ſucceſsfully, in making the audience conſider the huſband as an unrelenting ſavage, while they are led, by the art of the poet, anxiouſly to wiſh to ſee an adultereſs reſtored to that rank of women, who have not violated the moſt ſolemn covenant that can be made with man, nor diſobeyed one of the moſt poſitive laws which has been enjoined by God.

About the ſame time that this firſt attempt at repreſenting an adultereſs in an exemplary light, was made by a German dramatiſt, which forms an era in manners; a direct vindication

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of adultery was for the firſt time attempted by a *woman*, a profeſſed admirer and imitator of the German fiction Werter. The Female Werter, as ſhe is ſtyled by her biographer, aſſerts in a work, entitled 'The Wrongs of Woman,' that adultery is juſtifiable, and that the reſtrictions placed on it by the laws of England conſtitute part of the *wrongs of woman*.

But let us take comfort. Theſe fervid pictures are not yet generally realiſed. Theſe atrocious principles are not yet adopted into common practice. Though corruptions ſeem to be pouring in upon us from every quarter, yet there is ſtill left among us a diſcriminating judgment. Clear and ſtrongly marked diſtinctions between right and wrong ſtill ſubſiſt. While we continue to cheriſh this ſanity of mind, the caſe is not deſperate. Though the crime above alluded to, the growth of which always exhibits the moſt irrefragable proof of the diſſolateneſs of public manners; though this crime, which cuts up order and virtue by the roots, and violates the ſanctity of vows, is awfully increaſing,

> Till ſenates ſeem,
> For purpoſes of empire leſs conven'd,
> Than to releaſe the adultreſs from her bonds;

yet thanks to the ſurviving efficacy of a holy religion, to the operations of virtuous laws, and the energy and unſhaken integrity with which theſe laws are *now* adminiſtered; and ſtill more perhaps to a ſtandard of morals which continues in force, when the principles which ſanctioned it are no more; this crime, in the female ſex at leaſt, is ſtill held in juſt abhorrence: if it be practiſed, it is not honourable; if it be committed it is not juſtified; we do not yet affect to palliate its turpitude; as yet it hides its abhorred head in lurking privacy; and reprobation hitherto follows its publicity.

(*To be continued*).

HEROISM OF A PEASANT.

THE following generous action has always ſtruck me * extremely; there is ſomewhat even of ſublime in it.

A great inundation having taking place in the north of Italy, owing to an exceſſive fall of ſnow in the Alps, followed by a ſpeedy thaw, the river Adige carried off a bridge near Verona, except the middle part, on which was the houſe of the toll-gatherer, or porter, I forget which; and who, with his whole family, thus remained impriſoned by the waves, and in momentary danger of deſtruction. They were diſcoverd from the banks, ſtretching forth their hands, ſcreaming, and imploring ſuccour, while fragments of this remaining arch were continually dropping into the water.

In this extreme danger, a nobleman, who was preſent, a Count of Pluverini, I think, held out a purſe of one hundred ſequins, as a reward to any adventurer who would take a boat, and deliver this unhappy family. But the riſk was ſo great of being borne down by the rapidity of the ſtream, of being daſhed againſt the fragment of the bridge, or of being cruſhed by the falling ſtones, that not one, in the vaſt number of ſpectators, had courage enough to attempt ſuch an exploit.

A peaſant, paſſing along, was informed of the propoſed reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he, by ſtrength of oars, gained the middle of the river, brought his boat under the pile; and the whole family ſafely deſcended, by means of a rope. "Courage! cried he. Now you are ſafe." By a ſtill more ſtrenuous effort, and great ſtrenth of arm, he brought the boat, and family, to ſhore. "Brave fellow, exclaimed the Count, handing the purſe to him, here is the promiſed recompence." "I ſhall never expoſe my life for money, anſwered the pea-

* Lord Orford.

peasant. My labour is a sufficient livelihood for myself, my wife, and family, which has lost all." children. Give the purse to this poor

METHOD FOR AIDING A WEAK SIGHT.

PERHAPS the following method of aiding a weak sight may not be commonly known. I translate it from La Nouvelle Bigerure for February 1754.

"The author of this discovery was about sixty years of age; he had almost entirely lost his sight, seeing nothing but a kind of thick mist, with little black specks which appeared to float in the air. He knew not any of his friends, he could not even distinguish a man from a woman, nor could he walk in the streets without being led. Glasses were of no use to him; the best print, seen through the best spectacles, seemed to him like a daubed paper. Wearied with this melancholy state, he thought of the following expedient.

"He procured some spectacles with very large rings, and taking out the glasses substituted in each circle a conic tube of black Spanish copper. Looking through the large end of the cone he could read the smallest print placed at its other extremity. These tubes were of different lengths, and the openings at the end were also of different sizes; the smaller the aperture the better could he distinguish the smallest letters; the larger the aperture the more words or lines it commanded, and consequently the less occasion was there for moving the head and the hand in reading. Sometimes he used one eye, sometimes the other, alternately relieving each, for the rays of the two eyes could not unite upon the same object when thus separated by two opaque tubes. The thinner these tubes, the less troublesome are they. They must be totally blackened within, so as to prevent all shining, and they should be made to lengthen or contract, and enlarge or reduce, the aperture at pleasure.

"When he placed convex glasses in these tubes, the letters indeed appeared larger, but not so clear and distinct as through the empty tube: he also found the tubes more convenient when not fixed in the spectacle-rings; for when they hung loosely they could be raised or lowered with the hand, and one or both might be used as occasion required."

M. Mag.

REMARKS ON THE REDEMPTION OF THE LAND TAX.

THAT the redemption of the land-tax will be attended with beneficial effects, both to the public and to individuals must be very obvious, if a fair and accurate investigation is made of the subject. As to the *public* I shall only observe that the quantity of stock which must be bought up for the redemption or purchase of the land-tax, must necessarily keep up the price of the funds, and the good effects of this measure are already apparent.

Without dwelling on the salutary purposes of this scheme of finance to the public, I beg leave to direct your attention to the advantages *individuals* will experience by redeeming their land tax.

And, in the first place, it is to be observed, that every county or district is assessed not only for the land tax, but also for the expence of collecting that branch of revenue. Individuals therefore who redeem their land-tax, purchase no more than that part of their assessment which is paid to government, for the proportion which they contributed towards defraying the expence of collecting *ceases*. This

will

be beſt illuſtrated by an example. In the ſmall diviſion of the kingdom where I reſide*, the land-tax amounts to 900l. 1s. 8d. per annum, and the expence of collecting is nearly 135l. Therefore every perſon whoſe aſſeſſment amounts to 115l. pays only 100l. of land-tax, the remaining 15l. being his proportion of the collector's ſalary. In order to redeem 100l. of land tax, a landholder muſt transfer 3666l. 13s. 4d. of the three per cents. The quantity of ſtock will yield him an income of 110l. he is therefore a gainer of 5l. per annum or 166l. 13s. 4d. of ſtock by the tranſaction.

Secondly, I beg leave to give another view of this ſubject:

Eſtates always ſell in proportion to the free rent or net income, and in this part of the kingdom often at 40 years purchaſe; landholders therefore by redeeming their land-tax will greatly augment their capital. Thus, 115l. of yearly income from land is worth at leaſt 25 years purchaſe, or 2875l. In order to redeem 115l. as already ſtated, 3666l. 13s. 4d. ſtock muſt be transferred. If therefore a landholder buys 3 per cents. at 50, he pays down only 1833l. 6s. 8d. or in other words increaſes his capital 1041l. 13s. 1d.

You will at once obſerve that I differ from ſome of your former correſpondents, but I flatter myſelf I have demonſtrated that the redemption of the land-tax, will be highly beneficial to *landholders*.

H. Meg.

* Renfrewſhire.

LYONS, BISHOP OF CORK.

Dr. William Lyons, who was preferred to the Biſhopric of Cork, Cloyne and Roſs, toward the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was originally a captain of a ſhip, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo gallantly in ſeveral actions with the Spaniards, that, on being introduced to the Queen, ſhe told him he ſhould have the *firſt vacancy that offered*.

The honeſt captain, who underſtood the Queen *literally*, ſoon after hearing of a vacancy in the *ſee* of Cork, immediately ſet out for court, and claimed the royal promiſe. The Queen, aſtoniſhed at the requeſt, for a time remonſtrated againſt the impropriety of it, and what ſhe could never think of as an office ſuitable to him. It was however in vain; he ſaid the royal word was peſſed, and he relied on it. Her Majeſty then ſaid, ſhe would take a few days to conſider of it, when examining into his character, and finding him a ſober moral man, as well as an intrepid commander, ſhe ſent for Lyons, and gave him the Biſhopric, ſaying at the ſame time, 'ſhe hoped he would take as good care of the church as he had done of the ſtate.'

Lyons immediately ſet out for his Biſhopric, which he enjoyed for above twenty years with great reputation to himſelf, never attempting however to preach but once, and that was on the death of the Queen. On that melancholy occaſion, he thought it his duty to pay the laſt honours to his royal miſtreſs, and accordingly mounted the pulpit in Chriſt Church, in Cork; when, after giving a good diſcourſe on the uncertainty of life, and the great and amiable qualities of the Queen, he concluded in the following warm but whimſical manner: "Let thoſe who feel this loſs deplore with me on this melancholy occaſion; but, if there be any that hear me who have ſecretly wiſhed for this event (as perhaps there may be) they have now got their wiſh, and the devil do them good with it."

The Biſhop's name and the date of his appointment (1583) are on record in the conſiſtorial court of Cork; and his picture, in his captain's uniform, the left hand wanting a finger, is to be ſeen in the Biſhop's palace at Cork.

ED.

EDMORIN AND ELLA.

AN EASTERN TALE.

WHILE India was yet an immeasurable forest, and her diamonds lay undisturbed in the mine by the drudgery of European avarice, a tribe of natives had fixed their residence on the side of the coast, where the trees agreeably admitted the summer breezes: Of these, Edmorin was Sovereign. Beyond a ridge of mountains extended to the South were situated another clan, with whom Edmorin and his people were at war. Edmorin, however, was the darling of his subjects, and beloved by all; his humanity was unbounded, his knowledge uncommon, and his activity surprising. His arrows were often known to soar out of sight, even till they seemed to lodge in the bosom of the clouds; his speed surpassed the rapidity of the rein-deer; and the proportions of his person were exact and graceful as the growth of the cedar. His manners were as mild as the morning, and his charity warm as the noon of day. He governed his people with gentleness, and invented, upon plans of his own construction, new instruments for the use of war, and new sports and games for the entertainment and exercise of peace. With the bark of the fir, and the rind of the toughest trees, he formed a lighter shield; and contrived to fix a flint with such dexterity in the sling, as enabled it to kill at the farthest mark.

Edmorin was enamoured of solitude: his mind, though neither polished by education, nor enlightened by experience, enjoyed a natural refinement, and a superiority to those of his subjects. He would sometimes delight to retire within himself in the deepest retirement of his bowers, and appear ingeniously desirous to explore the hidden mysteries of nature. At length, however, his spirits suddenly forsook him, and his mind became melancholy; his eyes, that had wont to be the sparkling intelligencers of the felicity of his soul; were clouded with care, and his brow contracted into gloomy wrinkles. He did not love solitude less than before, but he found that solitude had less charms to afford him; he often would cast his eyes round about him, and ask himself in the transport of despondence, "wherefore he felt himself unquiet?" and sometimes, rebuking his own discontent, would exclaim "O Edmorin! wherefore dost thou repine? art thou not the sovereign of a thousand subjects, who are loaded with arrows to preserve thy life? Hast thou not the command of women for thy pleasure, even to a variety that puzzels thy choice? Dost thou not see the savage of thy woods enjoy content—why then dost thou sigh? Alas! I am weary of myself: certainly solitude has occasioned my depression; I will seek an instant relief in society."—Among those with whom Edmorin indulged with particular tokens of his regard was an Indian sage, whose name was Ramor. He was a philosopher of nature, and had acquired his knowledge by an unaided application to her laws. He was one whom the Edmorinians universally regarded as a man, whom the angel of death spared in pity to themselves; his maxims were considered as invariable; and his sentiments were held in the highest veneration. He had been long in the confidence of the Prince, who, at the death of Isdabel his father, had taken the charge of his education (such as could at that early time be given): Edmorin therefore felt towards him much of the reverence and duty of a child; and Ramor, on the other hand, united an equal degree of the affection of the parent with the loyalty of the subject.

To Ramor therefore he communicated his uneasiness, and disclosed the manner in which he felt himself affected. "I am miserable (said he, sighing), yet know not why; the verdure of the spring, and the glow of the summer, have lost their allurements; I have no longer any delight to glide along the rivers in my canoe, to stick the plumes of victory in my brow, or with my dart pursue the chace. I am wretched, even among the sprightliest of the women, nor regard (as usual) their dalliances to please, or their solicitude to charm—all is tasteless: I am sick with solitude, yet have no relish for society: something is surely wanting to my felicity. To thee I have flown from myself, and do thou therefore mitigate my distress."

The hoary sage had long studied the temper of the Prince, and was intimately skilled in the characters of men: he regarded Edmorin with a look of observation, and soon penetrated into the

cauſe of his diſtemper; and, without any ſervilities of proſtration, thus addreſſed him in the language of ſimplicity and truth:—"Be the anguiſh of my child diſſipated, and the burthen of ſorrow removed from his boſom; for if the voice of his ſervant Ramor is regarded, and the wiſdom of his inſtructions followed, Edmorin ſhall be happy.

"Thou complaineſt, my ſon, that the novelty of life is over, and that from the variety of nature thou no longer canſt find repoſe. To what cauſe, therefore, can thy inquietude be aſcribed, but to that which even in the bowers of paradiſe could introduce anxiety: to the want of an elegant and virtuous companion of thy throne and boſom. Thou art diſcontented, not becauſe the excellencies that heretofore engaged thee are in themſelves leſs excellent, but becauſe thou haſt no partner with whom thou mayſt ſhare the pleaſure they beſtow. There is ſeldom any ſelfiſhneſs in the ſocial temper. In the generous benevolence of thy youth thou looketſt around thee, and, comprehending in one point of view the grandeur and beauty of the world, art unhappy that thou canſt not communicate thy ſentiments of wiſdom and tenderneſs to the object whom thy virtues have conquered and approved. Thou perceiveſt that few, even of the multitudes of thy train, are calculated for the honour of thy confidence; and ſtill fewer for the affection of thy friendſhip. Of thoſe, whom thou ruleſt in the gentleneſs of thy ſway, many are the ſport of playful idleneſs or active folly, and more the ſlaves of inſignificant ambition: ſome are ſwelling with ſpleen at the proudneſs of a rival's plume, and ſome are conteſting (in the bitterneſs of rancour) about the ſkins of the ſavage. To ſuch thou canſt not unboſom the ſecrets of thy heart; they are not equal to the dignity of truth, and thou art therefore compelled to ſeal up thy reflections and thy knowledge, or to utter them to the air, or lavish them upon the ignorant. Thy mind, my ſon, is ſuited to the ſweetneſs of virtuous meditation, and nature has endowed thee with the power to diſcern the beauties of her works; but when thy generous curioſity has procured thee inſtruction, thou wanteſt one to whom thou mighteſt impart the benefits of enquiry. Knowledge is uſeleſs unleſs it is diffuſed; but to circulate it to thoſe who have neither capacity or idea, would be a wildneſs equal to his, who was determined to encircle the head of the bear with a coronet of flowers, and to enwreath the horns of the ſheep with a garland of roſes.

"Caſt thine eye aloof, and behold on yonder ſir tree the turtle ſits ſorrowing among the branches; ſhe diſregards the proſpects around her, and is viſibly overwhelmed in the anguiſh of diſpondence. Her feathery partner has awhile forſook her, and in the meridian glow of life and day thou obſerveſt how ſhe pines! The ſun is to her an orb of darkneſs, and the lively earth enrobed in morning.

"Thine, my Sovereign, is at preſent the condition of that turtle, and a tender object (though one agreeable to the dignity of thy nature) is equally neceſſary to reſtore the tranquillity of both. For again, fix thy attention upon the fir, and tell me what thou ſeeſt."

"I ſee (ſaid Edmorin) that the happineſs of the dove is reſtored! Her fugitive mate is returned—lo, Ramor, how their wings flutter in rapture! the one ſeems tenderly to chide, and the other appears anxious to excuſe; and hark! ſhe returns a ſong of gratitude for his ſafety! Henceforth, my friend, I will not ſuffer a turtle in my regions to be deſtroyed."

"I admire (replied Ramor) the ſoftneſs of the ſenſe, more than the ſimplicity of your expreſſion: be taught, from that of which thou haſt been a witneſs, a remedy for thy diſtreſs. The moſt trifling image will afford an hint of utility to the eye of remark. Thou haſt ſeen the cauſe of the complaint of a bird that was grown indifferent to every thing around it, and even weary of itſelf! and canſt thou not as eaſily account for the miſery of thyſelf; who are not leſs inſenſible to the privileges of royalty? Thou haſt ſeen by what means the peace of the bird was reſtored, and canſt thou not form to thyſelf a ſimilar method, whereby thy own boſom might again have comfort?"

"Ramor (anſwered the Prince haſtily, while his cheek became undiſguiſed with deeper bluſhes), my heart is lightened, and I feel the cauſe of my diſorder. I am diſpleaſed with myſelf, that my inſenſibility did not point out to me, and remove the reaſon—the pic-

rity of love, I fee is neceſſary to the happineſs of a King."

"It is neceſſary (rejoined Ramor) not only to the happineſs of a King, but of his ſubjects, and indeed of every human individual. But my ſon muſt diſtinguiſh between the intemperance of deſire and the ardours of an elegant paſſion. Thou art weary of the dalliance of thy women, becauſe it is not in the power of more than one to afford thee felicity; or at leaſt to confer ſuch as is either permanent or pure.

"Go then, my Sovereign, conſider this and be happy. Let thy eyes rove among the ſervants whom thou commandeſt, and thy reaſon ſhall ſoon exalt one to thy boſom, to whom nature has been kind, and virtue affectionate.

"An honourable attachment will reſtore to every object its accuſtomed charm; again wilt thou receive conſolation from thy wonted ſource: the bloſſom ſhall ſeem to wear a livelier bloom, and the ſky a brighter blue: ſuch are the effects of a generous love upon the mind that is ſatiate with ſolitude and ſuited to ſociety."

The effect of thoſe arguments were viſible in the countenance of the Prince; his features became more animated, and his air more vivacious, and in the warmth of his gratitude and hope, he could not forbear embracing the ſage in his arms: whom he left with an aſſurance of obſerving his counſel, and of indulging his eyes in ſuch objects as were moſt likely to engage his heart.

He who looks to love, and love with honour, will ſoon find an object worthy his regard: It was not long before Edmorin became enamoured of maiden excellence. He was one day purſuing alone an elk, which he had aroufed from a grove of ſpices, when, perceiving it take towards the mountains (which were the preliminary boundaries of his ſovereignty), he preſſed onwards with vehemence, leaſt it ſhould elude him by ſheltering in the territories of Zimber. The ſavage was juſt bounding up the brow of the hills, when the Prince diſcharged his arrow, but by ſome means or another without ſucceſs; and his game in the next inſtant reached the ſummit, and ſprung out of ſight. Edmorin was juſt about to turn again among the covert of his woods, when his ears were ſuddenly ſtartled by a ſhriek that intimated diſtreſs. He ſtopped and found that the voice proceeded from the other ſide of the mountains; and that which he had too much honour to do from the mere ſpirit of ſport, he had too much humanity to neglect, when he might relieve the wretched: he therefore haſtily ſtepped forward, and, re-treading the path again, arrived at the top, and ſoon deſcended to the foot of the hills, and looking earneſtly around him (while the voice increaſed its complaints), he diſcovered, through an intertwiture of boughs, an human ſhape extended in diſorder upon the ground, under the upliſted paw of a lion. He did not heſitate; but drawing his arrow to the head, and levelling his eye to the mark, lodged the barb in his heart; and, running to complete his conqueſt, he ſtruck a poinard into his cheſt, and held it infixed till he expired.

He had now leiſure to avert his attention to the object whom his courage and intrepidity had protected, and whom he found to be a virgin of uncommon beauty of form, irreſiſtible even in miſery. Her dreſs, which was of the fineſt ſkins, beſpoke her of royal extraction, and ſhe mourned with all the dignity of diſtreſs. Although ſhe was ſtill faint, and fearful leaſt ſhe might have eſcaped from one diſaſter by the intervention of another ſtill more dreadful, yet ſhe recovered herſelf ſo as to return her compliments of gratitude to her deliverer in an attitude of proſtration. The Prince perceiving her confuſion, and ſeeing her ſpirits ſtruggling between the extremities of fear and joy, endeavoured to diſſipate her apprehenſions by the moſt tender aſſurances; and, obſerving that the ſavage had rent her mantle, enrobed her with his own, and requeſted that he might be permitted to accommodate her till ſhe had ſurmounted her fears. The Princeſs (for ſuch ſhe was) conſented to his ſolicitations, and Edmorin gently conducted her to his hut, which was formed by the hands of an hundred Indian artificers, in a taſte perfectly rural and ingenious: it was ſituate in a valley, where nature had diſplayed her bounties in her wildeſt luxuriance, with a diſtant view of the ſea. The moſt beautiful foliage of oranges and cedars invited thither every Silvan muſician to warble and

build; ſprings of living water came iſſuing from chryſtalline ſources; the flowers were cheriſhed with the richeſt fragrance, and their colours were freſhened by the breezes which, at morn and even, were wafted from the main.

Though the Prince was ſecretly very anxious to learn the particulars of the fair ſtranger's hiſtory, eſpecially that part of it which had occaſioned the preſent event, yet his delicacy was unwilling to give her the pain of revealing it while her mind was under the influence of her late diſtreſs. He therefore repreſſed his curioſity, and ſolely applied himſelf to ſolace and revive her; he ſpread a carpet of the ſofteſt ſkins, and ſet before her the richeſt trophies of his arrow, with the moſt lovely preſents of nature, to court her appetite: but the anxiety ſhe had been under, and the abrupt tranſition from deſpair to joy, ſoon overcame the delicacy of her frame; and had left her no other deſire than to recruit her ſpirits by repoſe, and yield herſelf up a few hours to friendly inſenſibility. Edmorin, vigilant to oblige, ſaw her fatigue, and no ſooner diſcovered her wiſhes, than he haſtened to prepare an apartment for her reſt: he ſoon formed her a couch with the ſpoils of the kid, the ermine, and the fawn, and her pillow was lined with the cygnet's down: nor could the Prince be perſuaded to leave his charge, but, inwrapping his body in a common ſkin, determined to be the guardian of her ſlumber.

While the gentle Edmorin ſat watching her repoſe, by the light of the taper, he indulged himſelf in gazing ardently upon her, and, heaving a ſigh of tenderneſs as he gazed, thus whiſpered to himſelf:

"O bleſſed Sun! what a form is there! How happy am I in being the means of preſerving it from violation! —Yet ſurely the ſavage could not fear ſuch a creature! The paw of the monſter was ſuſpended (doubtleſs) conſcious of the excellence within his power, which (cruel as his nature) he dared not to uſe. How unlike is ſhe to the common beauties among my train! Bleſt be the morning in which I laſt graſped my bow, bleſſed be the elk that directed me towards the mountains, and bleſſed be the moment in which Edmorin preſerved her!—And yet why do I ſigh?—O Mithra, could my wiſhes!—But how vain my prayer!—Is ſhe not ſome ſuperior being!—O Ramor! now do I think of thee; yet I will gaze no more."

Having ſaid this, he extinguiſhed the taper, leaſt his reaſon ſhould yield to the captivation of his eyes; when ſuddenly the apartment was re-enlightened by a flaſh of lightning, a thunder-clap ſucceeded, and in the next moment a viſion of the night, arrayed in an irreſiſtible robe of light, appeared before him. The aſtoniſhed Edmorin put his hand to his forehead, and fell proſtrate to the illuſtrious appearance, when, gently waving a wand which it held in its hand over the eyes of the Princes, addreſſed itſelf to the youth: —"Riſe, Edmorin, and be happy! I am the angel of truth and innocence; thou remembereſt the inſtructions of Ramor; the hour is at hand when his inſtructions ſhall be uſeful. Her whom thy valour has ſaved, is Ella, the daughter of Zimber, the Monarch beyond the mountains.—Thy Divinity has ordained her to be thy wife.—Do not wonder, or doubt, becauſe that ſhe is the child of thy enemy—To Fate nothing is impoſſible—I am commiſſioned from above to give thee this ruby, which, while ſhe ſleeps thou art to put upon her finger; do this, and thou no more ſhalt ſigh in ſolitude, or experience ſorrow."

The evaneſcent viſitor inſtantly diſappeared, and the noiſe of the thunder, that again roiled a volley as it vaniſhed, alarmed the Princeſs, who became pale with affright. It was now the dawn of day, and Edmorin was about to execute the order of the viſion at the moment ſhe awoke; he had juſt fixed the ruby on her finger, and was ſtill holding her hand gently within his own. They were both overwhelmed in a ſpeechleſs confuſion, yet neither had the power, or perhaps the inclination, to alter their poſition. From their meeting eyes flaſh inſtant affection; their ſouls melted within them, and a thrilling pulſation ran a tide of rapture through every vein; at length, however, the united impreſſions of hope and love gave the powers of utterance to Edmorin, who communicated the commands of the angel of truth, and concluded with profeſſions of fondneſs and ſincerity. She was eaſily diſpoſed to credit what

her

her heart so affectionately desired, and she involuntarily prest the ruby to her lips; yet had still the honour and discretion to inform him, that she had fled Zimber, who, on the day he had saved her from death, determined to sacrifice her to Dorin, the chieftain of the valley.—" Dorin (said she) is boisterous as the thunder, and cruel as the panther of the forest, but with the cunning of the fox has he crept into the smiles of my father; and the orders of Zimber are dreadful as the roaring of a cataract of the Nile: how then shall I be sheltered from the fury of Zimber, or the importunities of Dorin? I am a captive—Ella is thy slave—how therefore can she ever be thy wife?" Tho' her duty seemed to require this candour, yet her eyes manifested the tenderness of her wishes.

" New-found spirit of purity and sweetness (replied the Prince,) thou art no captive, but the present of the angel of truth! I will not only shield thee from the persecutions of Dorin, and from the wrath of Zimber, but will also solicit his friendship, and thou shalt be at once the instrument not only of love, but of peace." At this moment entered Ramor, who was instantly commissioned to the Monarch of the Mountains, who, in gratitude for the preservation of Ella, consented to an union from which proceeded every enjoyment of life, and the prophecy of the sage was now remembered and fulfilled; " for she was now exalted to the throne to whom Nature was kind, and Virtue affectionate, and Edmorin and Ella became the idols of India."

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

An Inquiry concerning the History the Cow-pox, principally with a View to supercede and extinguish the Small-pox. By George Pearson, M. D. F. R. S. Physician to St George's Hospital, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Johnson.*

WE lately (p. 44*) noticed a publication by Dr Jenner on the causes and effects of the *variolæ vaccinæ*, or cow-pox: a subject unknown to the medical world, till it was introduced to their notice by that author. We have now another work on the same topic, from the pen of Dr Pearson; which affords us a valuable commentary on the text of Dr Jenner.

Dr Pearson lays down the following positions, all of which he thinks are fully established by experience:

I. " Persons who have undergone the *Specific Fever* and *Local Disease*, occasioned by the Cow-pox infection, communicated in the accidental way, (who had not undergone the Small-pox), are thereby rendered unsusceptible of the Small-pox."

II. " Persons who have been affected with the Specific Fever, and peculiar Local Disease, by *Inoculation of the Cow-pox Infection*, who had not previously undergone the Small-pox; are thereby rendered unsusceptible of the Small-pox."

Dr Pearson's additional testimonies in favour this doctrine are as follow:—the first is from Dr Pulteney, of Bradford:

" A farmer in this country inoculated his wife and children with matter taken from the teat of a cow. At the end of a week the arms inflamed, and the patients were so far affected, as to alarm the farmer, although unnecessarily, and incline him to call in medical assistance. They all soon got well, and were afterwards inoculated for the Small-pox, but no effects followed. I was not applied to in this case, but the fact is sufficiently ascertained."

III. " The effects produced by inoculating with the matter of the Cow-pox, does not differ from the effects produced by inoculation with the matter from the human animal; nor any difference observed in the effects of the matter from the first human subject infected from the brute animal, or from the matter generated, successively, in the second, third, fourth, or fifth human creature, from its origin in the brute."

IV. " A person having been affected with the Specific Fever, and Local Disease, produced by the Cow-pox poison, is liable to be again affected as before

* See also p. 125.

before by the ſame poiſon; and yet ſuch perſon is not ſuſceptible of the Small-pox."

V. " A perſon is ſuſceptible of the Cow-pox, who has accidentally been affected with the Small pox."

VI. " The Cow-pox is not communicated in the ſtate of effluvia, or gas; nor by adhering to the ſkin, in an imperceptibly ſmall quantity; nor ſcarcely unleſs it be applied to diviſions of the ſkin, by abraſions, punctures, wounds, &c."

VII. " The local affection in the Cow-pox, produced in the caſual way, is generally more ſevere, and of longer duration, than uſually happens in the local affection in the inoculated Small-pox; but in the Cow-pox the fever is in no caſe attended with ſymptoms which threaten danger, nor has it, in any inſtance, been known to prove mortal."

VIII. " No conſequential diſeaſe, which ſhould be attributed to the Cow-pox, has been obſerved; nor has it been diſcovered to produce a predi[ſpo]ſition to particular diſeaſes."

IX. " The Cow-pox infection may prevent the peculiar local diſeaſe belonging to it, but without the diſorder of the conſtitution; in which caſe, the conſtitution is liable to be infected by the Small pox infection."

In the ſubſequent part of this inquiry, Dr Pearſon enlarges on the probable improvement of our medical practice, in conſequence of ſubſtituting the cow-pox for the ſmall pox. He very juſtly remarks that its utility " muſt depend upon the effects of the cow-pox in competition with the ſmall-pox, eſpecially in the particulars of the danger to life; the kind of ſymptoms, and their duration; and the ſubſequent effects on the conſtitution."

Genealogical Hiſtory of the Stewarts. from the moſt Remote of their authentic Hiſtory to the preſent Times, containing a particular Account of the Origin and three ſeveral Generations of the Stuarts of Darnley, Lennox, and Aubigny, and of the Stuarts of Caithneſs; with Proofs and References; an Appendix of relative Papers; and a Supplement, containing Copies of various Diſpenſations found in the Vatican at Rome, in the Courſe of a Search made by the Author in the Year 1789; particularly Copies of two very intereſting Diſpenſations which had long been ſought for in vain, relating to Robert the Stuart of Scotland, (King Robert II.) his much conteſted Marriages with Elizabeth More and Euphemia Roſs. To which is prefixed a Genealogical Table relative to the Hiſtory. By Andrew Stuart, Eſq. M. P. 4to. pp. 468. 1l. 10s Boards. *Cadell jun.* and *Davies* 1798.

THE pride of illuſtrious deſcent is natural to the individuals who poſſeſs that advantage, and is of beneficial conſequences to ſociety in general. Does there live a deſcendent of the brave Bayard, who deſerved and obtained the glorious title of '*Chevalier ſans peur & ſans reproche?*' and is he valiant, magnanimous, and humane? Does he not feel a more than common incitement to the performance of noble deeds? Is he not withheld by an adamantine chain from the commiſſion of any thing baſe, mean or ignoble?—To this theory, it may be objected that diſtinction ought to be the reward of perſonal merit, or (in other words) of talents and virtue; and that, by attaching it to a fortuitous and adventitious circumſtance,—ſuch as high birth,—we depreciate the reward greatly due to the former. Be this as it may, it is certain that the pride of anceſtry preceded, and may poſſibly ſurvive, every trace of feudal inſtitutions. It is eaſily recognized in the moſt deſpotic ſtates of Aſia, and is not leſs viſible in the moſt anarchical republics of ancient Europe.

It is almoſt ſuperfluous to ſtate that the elder branch of the Houſe of Stuart deſcended from Robert the Stuart, (*Senſchallus and Dapifer regis.*)—who aſcended the throne of Scotland in 1371, in right of his mother Margery, daughter of King Robert Bruce,—was extinguiſhed in the male line in the perſon of James V. It is ſcarcely more neceſſary to mention that the Cardinal York is the only male deſcendant, now alive, from James VI. of Scotland. 'It follows, therefore, that upon his death the repreſentation in the male line of the Stuarts of Dernley and Lennox muſt devolve upon the perſon who ſhall be able to prove himſelf deſcended from Sir William Stuart, the next brother of Sir John Stuart of Dernley, the firſt Lord of Aubigny.' The competitors

petitors for this honour are the Earl of Galloway, and Mr Stuart of Torrance, member for Weymouth, author of the publication now before us. This indeed, is not the firſt work which has appeared on the ſubject. In 1794 was printed a "State of the evidence for proving the late Sir John Stuart of Caſtlemilk to be the lineal heir male and repreſentative of Sir William Stuart of Caſtlemilk." On the part of the Earl of Galloway, there has been printed and circulated, about two years ago, a paper intituled, "A view of the evidence for proving that the preſent Earl of Galloway is the lineal heir male and repreſentative of Sir William Stuart of Jedworth, ſo frequently mentioned in hiſtory from the year 1385 to the year 1429." In that publication, his Lordſhip contended that Jedworth and Caſtlemilk were both the poſſeſſions of the ſame Sir William Stuart, who took his title indiſcriminately from either; and that he was brother of Sir John Stuart of Dernley, followed him to France in the ſervice of Charles VII. and was killed with him at the ſiege of Orleans in 1429. The manner of their death is thus related in a book intituled, "*Aureliæ urbis Anglicana obſidio*, &c. *Autore Joanne Lodovico Micuello.*" "In that battle (des Harrans) there fell on the ſide of the French above four hundred men; among whom of more than ordinary diſtinction were Alebret, Orval, William Stuart, Verdaran, Chateaubrun, Rochechouart, John Chabot, and above all the truly heroic John Stuart, deſcended of a moſt illuſtrious race. —This gentleman coming to the relief of his brother, who had fallen into the hands of the enemy, extricated him from danger, and, though himſelf wounded, made a moſt gallant and perſevering reſiſtance; till at length ſurrounded by the enemy, and covered with wounds, he ſunk to the ground. His brother, who had retired from the battle, obſerving at a diſtance what had paſſed, again flew to preſent himſelf to the enemy, and was ſlain."

Mr Stuart of Torrance, having ſucceeded to the eſtate and pretenſions of the Caſtlemilk family, has publiſhed his Genealogical Hiſtory with a view of aſſerting and elucidating his claim to be the repreſentative of the Houſe of Lennox, accompanied with all the proofs which it requires or admits. He maintains 'that Sir William Stuart of Jedworth (the undiſputed anceſtor of Lord Galloway) had been taken priſoner by Hotſpur Percy at the battle of Homildon, on the 14th of September 1402, and was ſoon thereafter, at his inſtigation, tried, condemned, and executed as guilty of treaſon againſt the King of England, upon the pretence that he was a ſubject of that monarch, having in his early youth belonged to the county of Teviotdale, while it was ſubject to the Engliſh crown.' If credit be given to this fact, as related in the *Scotico chronicon*, and by Winton, of his being put to death by Percy in 1403, it is impoſſible that this Sir William Stuart could have attended his brother to France in 1420, or have fallen at the ſiege of Orleans in 1429: which particulars are applicable to Sir William Stuart of Caſtlemilk, the anceſtor of Mr Stuart.

An Inquiry into the State of the Public Mind amongſt the Lower Claſſes; and on the Means of turning it to the Welfare of the State. In a letter to William Wilberforce, Eſq. M. P. By Arthur Young, Eſq. F. R. S. 8vo. 1s. Richardſon. 1789.

THE author gives a very favourable and, in many reſpects, a very juſt account of the condition of the poor in this country, contraſted with that of thoſe who reſide in neighbouring nations; and he then repreſents the danger, to which they are expoſed, of being ſeduced into republicaniſm with regard to politics, and into infidelity on the ſubject of religion.

In order to guard the poor and laborious againſt imbibing diſcontent, he directs them to view the ſtate of Switzerland; and alſo that of Ireland, 'where they may ſee a peaſantry frantic with diſcontent, yet without the power of ſtating a ſingle grievance; involving their country in anarchy, and cutting throats, they know not for what; favours accumulated upon them, yet producing no other effect than darkening the ſhades of diſcontent, and ſharpening the daggers ready to be plunged into the hearts of their benefactors.'

He further leads them to conſider

'The almoſt incalculable and, to them, incredible ſums which they receive in the payment of their labour, and in receipt of legal and voluntary

charity.

charity. I have calculated, and with fome attention, the amount of what is paid for *labour* of all forts in England; and it is not, probably, lefs than one hundred millions fterling; poor rates, and charities of every fort, cannot amount to lefs than feven millions. Add to this, the income to the lower claffes derived from the amount of our taxes, fo large a part of which, by far the greateft part, is fwallowed up by thofe claffes, and it will be a very moderate calculation to eftimate, that a revolution in this country, through French affiftance, would annihilate a greater mafs of income than is enjoyed by all France, in this moment of her triumphs abroad, and mifery at home.'

Having explained the political caufe of the difcontents, which he conceives to exift among the lower claffes, the author directs the views of the reader to the defect of religious inftruction, of which the poor, if they were duly fenfible of its value, would be difpofed to complain. As our churches are now arranged, he fays, there can be no fuch thing as religious inftruction and public worfhip among the lower claffes in this metropolis. Our churches, according to his account, feem to 'be built only for the rich:' for the whole space which they include is occupied by pews, to which the poor have no admittance. The aifles are narrow, and in fome churches 'there are few or no benches to fit on, and no mats to kneel on.'

Having ftated the evil in his ufual manner, he proceeds to fpecify the remedy, with refpect particularly to London:

'Build new churches in thofe parts of the town, where the poor are moft crowded. Let there be in the form of the church the whole area occupied by benches for the poor, with the aifles to kneel upon; and for the higher claffes, ranges of galleries, or boxes, contrived for hearing eafily. In this manner, who that defires to fee the whole congregation aflembled for public worfhip, can look round the church, but he muft fee the whole? Let the fervice begin at three times every Sunday; and let the churches be all clofed at the evening hours to be devoted, chiefly, as theatres are for collecting them for other purpofes, thoufands might, and would refort to them.'—

'Let this expence be incurred, notwithftanding the charges of affeffments, taxes, and fubfcription.'—'Shall we go in crowds to fubfcribe for building a fhip, or paying a regiment; and fhall we not be as defirous of contributing to *another fecurity*, the great bafis of every other. The mere hull of a 74 gun fhip would build two churches; which, in the courfe of a year, muft carry the gofpel doctrine of content, and of fubmiffion to legal authority, to the hearts of many thoufands at prefent debafed, profligate, and ready for every mifchief.'—'Genuine Chriftianity is inconfiftent with revolt, or with difcontent in the midft of plenty. The true chriftian will never be a leveller; will never liften to French politics, or to French philofophy. He who worfhips God in fpirit and in truth, will love the government and the laws which protect him, without afking by whom they are adminiftered.'

An Account of the moft approved Mode of Draining Land, according to the Syftem practifed by Mr Jofeph Elkington: With an Appendix, containing Hints for the farther Improvement of Bogs and other Marfhy Ground, after draining; together with Obfervations on hollow and furface Draining in general. The whole illuftrated by explanatory Engravings. Drawn up for the Confideration of the Board of Agriculture and internal Improvement. By John Johnftone, Land-Surveyor. 4to. 1l. 1s. Boards. *Nicol.*

THE fubject of this publication is of great importance: it has excited and will continue to excite, the attention of intelligent country-gentlemen; who, by their fpirited and well-directed exertions to drain thofe parts of their eftates which were wet and boggy, will improve their rental, and increafe the productive and folid wealth of the country. Till of late, the art of land-draining, in order to difcharge cultivated or *cultivable* land of the fuperfluous water, had not been well underftood: but, two gentlemen, nearly about the fame time, and nearly in the fame way, made a difcovery

which

which threw conſiderable light on the ſubject, and has ſince ſerved to point out the proper practice. Dr Anderſon, in a late work intitled "*A Practical Treatiſe on Draining Bogs and Swampy Grounds*," deems himſelf the firſt diſcoverer, but it appears that the idea which is the baſis of the improved mode of draining land ſuggeſted itſelf to Dr Anderſon, as he himſelf tells us, in the year 1764; and by the treatiſe under review, it is ſhewn that Mr Elkington (originally a farmer in the county of Warwick) was led to the practical adoption of it, by an accidental diſcovery in the year 1763.

This new principle of draining, by tapping ſprings, or by perforating with an auger through a retentive into an abſorbent or porous ſtratum, being aſcertained, its application in theory is obvious: but it will require ſome judgment to direct its practice. Mr Johnſtone repreſents Mr Elkington, to whom Parliament has awarded 1000 l., as having been peculiarly fortunate, not only in the original diſcovery, but in the various and extenſive uſe which he has made of it. This work is an exhibition of his ſyſtem drawn out into actual practice; and there are many to whom it will be very acceptable. The letter-preſs, aſſiſted by the plates, will explain the draining proceſs requiſite for wet ſoils of every deſcription and in every ſituation: but, without the plates, the detail would not always be very intelligible. We ſhall not, therefore, notice the various inſtances in which Mr Elkington's principle has been applied with effect, but content ourſelves with an extract explanatory of the principle itſelf.

'Wetneſs in land proceeds from two cauſes, as different in themſelves as the effects which they produce.

'It proceeds either from rain water ſtagnant on the ſurface, or from the water of ſprings iſſuing over, or confined under it. On clay ſoils, that have no natural deſcent, wetneſs is commonly produced by the firſt of theſe cauſes; but, in a variety of ſituations, it may proceed from the latter.——But,

'The principles of Mr Elkington's art are ſo cloſely connected with the nature of ſprings, that, without a knowledge of theſe, and the cauſes producing them, it is impoſſible to practiſe it with either ſucceſs or advantage; for *ſurface draining*, where the wetneſs proceeds from ſubjacent water, is only alleviating the effect, in place of removing the cauſe. It will therefore be neceſſary, in the *firſt* place, ſo far to aſcertain the nature of ſprings, and their connection with the formation of bogs, as to enable the practical drainer more eaſily to comprehend the theoretical part of Mr Elkington's ſyſtem.

'From its general external appearance, and by the perforations that have been made in it by quarries, wells, and other ſubterraneous pits, the earth is known to be compoſed of various ſtrata, which, being in their nature of oppoſite conſiſtence, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of *porous* and *impervious*. Thoſe ſtrata, which, from their more open compoſition, are porous, and capable of receiving the rain water that falls on them, include rock, gravel, ſand, and ſuch marles as are of an abſorbent quality. Clay, and a certain kind of gravel having a proportion of clay in its compoſition, which, by binding and cementing the ſmall ſtones together, renders it equally cloſe and tenacious as clay itſelf; with ſuch rock as is of a cloſe and compact nature, without any fiſſures in it, are the principal ſtrata that moſt reſiſt the reception of water, and that are capable of retaining it on their ſurface till exhaled by the ſun, or carried off by ſuitable drains, and are termed impervious.

'Springs therefore originate from rain water falling upon ſuch porous and abſorbent ſurfaces, and ſubſiding downwards through ſuch, till, in its paſſage, it meets a body of clay or other impenetrable ſubſtance, which obſtructs its farther deſcent, and here, forming a reſervoir or conſiderable collection of water, it is forced either to filtrate along ſuch body, or riſe to ſome part of the ſurface, where it oozes out in all thoſe different appearances that are ſo frequently met with. This is evident from the immediate diſappearance of the rain water, as it falls, on ſome parts of the ground, while it remains ſtagnant on others, till carried off by evaporation; and from the ſtrength of ſprings being greater in wet than in dry ſeaſons. Hence, after inceſſant rains, they are

obſerved to break out in higher ſituations, and, as the weather becomes drier, give over running out, unleſs at their loweſt outlets. The ſtrength of ſprings alſo, or quantity of water which they iſſue, depends chiefly on the extent of high ground that receives and retains the rain, forming large reſervoirs, which affords them a more regular ſupply. Thus bog-ſprings, or thoſe that riſe in valleys and low ſituations, are much ſtronger, and have a more regular diſcharge, than thoſe which break out on higher ground, or on the ſides of hills.

'Independent of theſe cauſes, there are certainly great ſprings contained in the bowels of the earth; otherwiſe, how could the many rivers, that interſect it, be ſupplied with ſuch vaſt quantities of water as they diſcharge, the rains falling on its ſurface, or the dews that deſcend, not being adequate for that purpoſe? But, as this may be conſidered among thoſe arcana of nature which have not yet been ſufficiently explored, and lying at too great a depth to affect the ſurface, it comes not within the limits of the preſent inquiry.

'With the nature and cauſes of ſprings, that of bogs is intimately connected; for where ſprings breaking out in the manner above deſcribed, run over a flat ſurface of clay, and cannot get off with ſufficient rapidity, or are not confined to a narrow channel; the ſuperabundance of water muſt cauſe the diſſolution of all the coarſe vegetables it produces, which, together with part of the natural ſoil itſelf, is formed into a peat earth, every year increaſing in depth; and the extent of ſuch bog or moraſs is according to the quantity of water, and to that of the flat ground on which it is formed. The great object of Mr Elkington's ſyſtem is, that of draining ſuch bogs, by cutting off entirely the ſource of the ſprings or ſubterraneous water that cauſe the wetneſs, either by flowing over the ſurface, or by its being long confined under it. If the ſprings have a natural outlet, the object of the drain is, to lower and enlarge it, which, by giving the water a more free and eaſy channel, will ſooner diſcharge and draw it off, or will reduce it to a level ſo far below the ſurface, as to prevent its overflowing it.

'Where the ſprings have no apparent outlet, but are either confined ſo far below the ſurface, as to injure it by conſtant moiſture, or by oozing out imperceptibly through any ſmall pores of the upper ſoil, the object of the drain is, to give a proper vent to that water, and to extract more quickly and more effectually what has before been pent up in the boſom of the ſoil. The object of the auger, which in many inſtances is the *ſine qua non* of the buſineſs, is ſimply to reach or *tap* the ſpring, and to give vent to the water thus pent up, when the depth of the drain does not reach it, where the level of the outlet will not admit its being cut to that depth, and where the expence of cutting ſo deep would be very great, and the execution of it very difficult.

'As the whole depends upon the ſituation of the ground to be drained, and the nature and inclination of the ſtrata of which the adjacent country is compoſed; as much knowledge as poſſible muſt be obtained of theſe before the proper courſe of a drain can be aſcertained, or any ſpecific rules given for its direction or execution.'

By Mr Johnſtone's account, Mr Elkington does not merely confine himſelf with diſcharging water from ſoils in which it is injurious, but endeavours to convert what has hitherto operated as an evil into a real good, by making it ſerve the purpoſes of irrigation, of ſupplying ponds, or reſervoirs, or houſes, or for turning mills.

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Are the soft sighs of new-born love.

With flattering hopes of lasting joys,
He o'er the heart begins his reign,
While reason's empire he destroys,
And leads her captive in his train.

But doubts and fears those joys destroy
And fill the soul with wild despair,
Ah! how uncertain are its joys!
How sure the anguish and the care.

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LO! at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her little son with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy—
"Sleep, image of thy father, sleep my boy:
No ling'ring hour of sorrow shall be thine;
No sigh that rends thy father's heart and mine;
Bright as his manly sire, the son shall be
In form and soul; but, ah! more blest than he!
Thy fame, thy worth, thy filial love at last,
Shall soothe this aching heart for all the past—
With many a smile my solitude repay,
And chase the world's ungenerous scorn away.

"And say, when summon'd from the world and thee,
I lay my head beneath the willow tree;
Wilt thou, sweet mourner! at my lone approach,
And soothe my parted spirit hov'ring near?
O, wilt thou come! at ev'ning hour, to shed
The tears of Memory o'er my narrow bed;
With aching temples on thy hand reclin'd,
Muse on the last farewell I leave behind,
Breathe a deep sigh to winds that murmur low,
And think on all my love, and all my woe?"

So speaks affection, ere the infant eye
Can look regard, or brighten in reply;
But when the cherub lip hath learnt to claim
A mother's ear by that endearing name;
Soon as the playful innocent can prove
By fear of pain, or a smile of love,
Or eons his murm'ring task beneath her care,
Or lisps with holy look his ev'ning prayer,
Or gazing, mutely pensive, sits to hear
The mournful ballad warbled in his ear;
How fondly looks admiring Hope the while,
At every artless tear, and every smile;
How glows the joyous parent to descry
A guileless bosom, true to sympathy!

THE WOUNDED HUSSAR.

From the Same.

ALONE to the banks of the dark-rolling Danube
Fair Adelaide hied when the battle was o'er:
Oh whither, she cried, hast thou wander'd my lover;
Or here dost thou welter, and bleed on the shore?

What voice have I heard? 'twas my Henry that sigh'd;
All mournful she hasten'd, nor wander'd she far,
When bleeding, and low, on the heath she espied,
By the light of the moon, her poor wounded Hussar!

From his bosom that heav'd, the last torrent was streaming,
And pale was his visage deep mark'd with a scar;
And dim was that eye, once expressively beaming,
That melted in love, and that kindled in war!

How smit was fair Adelaide's heart at the sight?
How bitter she wept o'er the victim of war?
Hail thou come, my fond Love, this last sorrowful night,
To cheer the lone heart of your wounded Hussar?

Thou shalt live, she replied, Heav'n's mercy relieving,
Each life-guilding wound shall forbid me to mourn!
Ah, no! the last pang in my bosom is heaving;
No light of the morn shall to Henry return!

Thou charmer of life, ever tender and true!
Ye babes of my love that await me afar!—
His faultering tongue scarce could murmur adieu,
When he sunk in her arms—the poor wounded Hussar!

THE

THE HARPER.

From the Same.

ON the green banks of Shannon, when Sheelah was nigh,
No Mirth Irish lad was so happy as I;
No harp like my own could so cheerily play,
And wherever I went was my poor dog Tray.

When at last I was forc'd from my Sheelah to part,
She fail'd (while the sorrow was big at her heart),
Oh! remember your Sheelah when far far away;
And be kind, my dear Pat, to our poor dog Tray.

Poor dog! he was faithful and kind to be sure,
And he constantly lov'd me although I was poor;
When the tour-looking folks sent me heartless away,
I had always a friend in my poor dog Tray.

When the road was so dark, and the night was so cold,
And Pat and his dog were grown weary and old,
How fine it was! slept in my old coat of grey,
And he lick'd me for kindness—my poor dog Tray.

Though my wallet was scant, I remember'd his cake,
How I rubb'd my tall staff to his pitiful face;
For me oft at my feet on a cold winter day,
And I play'd a fine lament for my poor dog Tray.

Where now shall I go, poor, forsaken, unkind?
Can I find one to guide me, so faithful and kind,
To my sweet native village, so far, far away?
I can ne'er more return with my poor dog Tray.

THE GHOST.

A TALE.

WOULD you your tender offspring rear
With minds well form'd, devoid of fear,
Before the faries with all their
Or Goblins, or Chimney-sweep?
Then gently them accost;
Nor when incens'd by sparkling eye,
Or bring the power the world's great flage,
Or hooting owl!
Nor fly more, with manly tread,
Across the markets of the dead;
Or pass the ruin'd tower, where
Tradition says 'Goblins appear.
Not so the hapless wight, whose mind
Is in the nursery confin'd,
Who bears about him, as a curse,
The strong impressions made by Nurse;
He sees the flaming cinder fly
From out the grate, then with a sigh
Exclaims, "A coffin—I shall die?
"And see, a winding sheet does glide
"Adown the candle's gutt'ring side!"
Thus does conceit o'er sense prevail,
Which brings me to the following tale:

Near fam'd St Giles' tow'ring fane,
In the close windings of a lane,
And snug retreat from public eye!
In the next story to the sky,
Two Taylors lodg'd in the same bed,
One Mayo nam'd—the other Ned:
One winter evening as they sat
With ale and pipe in friendly chat,
Quoth Mayo, "Ned, you are my friend,
Upon whose faith I can depend;
Know, then, my means are in such plight,
I must be off before 'tis light;
To sea my course I mean to shape,
But let not this your lips escape,
And now and then I'll write you, Ned,
If not, you may suppose me dead."
'Tis' astonished Taylor sees his friend
Quick down the garret stairs descend,
And hears these awful words with dread,
"Farewell—I'm yours, alive or dead!"—
"And yet, why need I feel alarm?
"I never did poor Mayo harm,"
Says Ned; "and, should his Ghost appear,
I'll speak to it: why should I fear?"
'Twas at that drear and awful hour,
When Ghosts and Goblins shew their power,
The clock struck one, when thoughtful Ned
Lay restless rumbling in his bed,
"Who knows (quoth he) poor Mayo's doom,
He may be in a wat'ry tomb,
Or 'midst the horrors of a wreck,
Or wounded bleeding on the deck,
Alas! why did he tempt the main?
I ne'er shall see my friend again!"
At this he hears a mournful sound
Proceeding as from under ground,
Repeat with hollow voice and slow,
These words—"Mayo, mayo, mayo!"
With hair erect, and staring eyes,
Poor trembling Ned, in wild surprize,
The bed-clothes o'er him nimbly drew;
Then bawls, "In God's name who are you?
If you're my late much valu'd friend
And met with an untimely end,
You know I never did you harm,
Then why thy spirit, thus alarm?
If to discover hidden treasure,
I trembling wait your awful leisure!

Or

Or be your business what it may,
I follow—pray you lead the way;
And as your form you will not show,
Pray let me hear your voice!"—Mayo!
In mournful sounds he hears once more,
And thinks them near his garret door;
Then stepping gently from his bed,
And peeping round, o'erwhelm'd with dread!
Behind the door, low couch'd he spies
A huge black cat, with saucer eyes!
And now his heart no longer quails,
When thus Grimalkin he assails:
"What devil put it in thy head
To take thy station near my bed!
I'll give thee something in a trice,
Not quite so good as catching mice!
Something not quite so sweet as amber!"
Then thrusts him in the *Pot de Chambre*;
Saying, "You've been a Ghost to me,
You're therefore laid in the Red Sea."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Continued from p. 271.

March 1. *Mr Pitt* brought up the following message from his Majesty:—

"G. R.

"His Majesty being desirous to make competent provision for his dearly beloved sons, Prince Edward and Prince Ernest Augustus, but his Majesty's civil list being insufficient to defray the same: And his Majesty being also desirous to make provision for the Princess Amelia, his Majesty desires the assistance of Parliament for this purpose; and his Majesty relies that his faithful Commons will enable him to make such provision as circumstances may require."

Mr Pitt moved that the message should be referred to the Committee of Supply.—Ordered.

Slave Trade.

Mr Wilberforce rose to make his proposed motion for the abolition of the slave trade. He said, that he had so often brought this subject before the House that it would be putting himself to much needless pain, and giving the House much unnecessary trouble, to go at any length into it upon the present occasion. Events had, in fact, so changed since he had first pointed it out to their attention, about 12 years ago, that he confessed he could not entertain much hope of success from any thing he could now say. He had not grudged the many days, and months, and years, which he had spent in the investigation of this nefarious traffic; for his labour was cheered with the expectation that a time would at length arrive when it would be no longer tolerated.

After going pretty fully into the statements and arguments he had formerly urged; a debate took place, when the House divided for going into the Committee on Mr Wilberforce's motion—Ayes 54—Noes 84——Majority 30.

8. This day his Majesty's message of the 1st was taken into consideration, when *Mr Pitt* observed to the House, that from a perusal of the civil list it would appear that there was not enough to defray the accounts. In consequence of the arrangements made in 1782 under Mr Burke's bill, the civil list was divided into eight classes. The first appertained to the personal convenience of the sovereign and the dignity of the crown. He next adverted to the provision made for the Judges, Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the horse, the Steward of the household, the expences of messengers, ministers, &c. With respect to the household establishment of the crown he asserted there was a saving, which must be an object not only of applause, but surprise to parliament.

He next adverted to the salaries of foreign ministers, in which, from the situation of affairs, there was a

decrease of - -	£ 27,000
In the Lord Steward's bills there was an increase of -	36,000
The actual expenditure was from 80 to - - -	90,000
Under the head of occasional payments there was an excess of - - -	74,000

This excess was occasioned by the present state of foreign affairs and the number of messengers necessarily employed. He then stated the law charges which encreased in proportion to the number of state crimes, by which the civil list incurred an expence of 10,000l.

per annum. The next head of expence was the police which was naturally connected with the latter and this amounted to the ſum of 25,000l.

It appeared from theſe ſtatements, he ſaid, that the expences of the civil liſt could not be augmented; he therefore moved "that it was the opinion of the committee that a ſum not exceeding 12,000l. per annum be granted out of the conſolidated fund as a proviſion for Prince Erneſt."

Mr Tierney ſaid he wiſhed to ſee every branch of the royal family to be put upon an happy and comfortable eſtabliſhment, but he at the ſame time thought that the civil liſt ought to bear every expence attending ſuch eſtabliſhments. He expreſſed his ſurpriſe that the charge for foreign meſſengers ſhould be greater now than when we had ambaſſadors at all the foreign courts, and contended that the items ought to be furniſhed. The preſent meaſure, he declared, was calculated to call odium where no good ſubject would wiſh it to attach, and was ſufficient, in ſpite of all the anti-jacobin ſpeeches made in that houſe by the right honourable gentlemen, to procure for him the thanks of every jacobin in the kingdom.

Mr Pitt in reply ſaid, that the honourable gentleman had charged him with uttering anti-jacobin ſpeeches in the houſe of commons, but he was ſorry that he could not return him (Mr Tierney) the compliment. His laſt ſpeech he contended, to have a quite different tendency, or he miſ-preſented public facts, merely for the purpoſe of calling public odium in that quarter to which the honourable gentleman juſt adverted. Mr Pitt then recapitulated his former ſtatements; he aſſerted that the civil liſt did not amount to more now than it did twenty years ago, though in the houſehold expences there was a conſiderable increaſe. The Houſe divided on the motion, when there appeared ayes 83, noes 4.

On the 12th, the bills for granting an annuity of 12,000l. per annum to Prince Edward and Erneſt Auguſtus, and for enabling his Majeſty to provide equally for the Princeſſes Elizabeth Sophia, and Amelia out of the hereditary fund of 30,000l. granted by parliament for the maintenance of his Majeſty's daughters, were read a firſt time. In the courſe of diſcuſſing theſe bills it appeared that the civil liſt notwithſtanding the utmoſt economy, had fallen 40 or 50,000l. in arrears, and therefore wholly incompetent to ſupport the propoſed and neceſſary eſtabliſhment for the two princes. It alſo appeared, that beſides the permanent 100,000l. a year granted to the civil liſt, between 200,000l. and 300,000l. ariſing from the Duchy of Cornwall, during the minority of the Prince of Wales, had not been refunded to his Royal Highneſs.

India Budget.

12. This day the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee on the ſtate of the finance of India,

Mr Dundas, after going through the various calculations uſual on theſe occaſions, obſerved to the committee that the affairs of the company were better on the whole than they were in the preceding year by 413,222l. But he did not mean to give this in an unqualified way, for there was a diſputed article between the Nabob of Arcot and the company, which amounted to no leſs than one million ſterling. The company were truſtees for the creditors of the nabob who claimed their inſtalments as uſual during the laſt war in India. The revenues appointed for the payment of theſe inſtalments had unavoidably been employed in defraying the expences of that war. If the company were now to make good this ſum, they would of courſe ſtand in a worſe ſituation by 600,000l. But when he recollected, that ſince the year 1786, at which time the accounts of the company had been firſt put into a proper train, their capital had been increaſed in no leſs than *eleven* millions, he could look without any diſmay on this deficiency, or any ſtagnation which might occur during the preſent war. He alſo obſerved, that he felt it his duty, as looking to the general intereſts of the empire, to ſee that the directors in Leadenhall ſtreet would make compenſations, either by exporting bullion or otherwiſe, for the increaſed imports which they drew from India. This was the more neceſſary at a time when the company, however opulent, felt it beyond their power to import the ſuperflux of Indian wealth into the ports of theſe kingdoms. The ſum remitted annually to Europe from India, amounted to no leſs than *five millions*; but of this ſum the means and capital

of

of the company did not permit them to import more than *two millions*. He was determined to try in ſome ſhape to bring this wealth into the ports of the country, and before the end of the preſent ſeſſion, he ſhould certainly ſubmit the matter to the ſerious conſideration of that Houſe, and crave their advice to the beſt means of ſecuring to this country, that pre-eminence to which it was entitled. The reſolutions were read and ordered to be reported next day.

15. *Mr Dundas*, after ſtating that our volunteer cavalry amounted to 10,000, which rendered the proviſional cavalry not yet called out, no longer neceſſary, moved that ſuch of the latter as were embodied ſhould be put on the eſtabliſhment of ſenſible cavalry, which was agreed to. On the motion of the ſame gentleman, the bill for reducing the militia from 120,000 to 82,000 was ordered to be printed and a committee appointed.

16. The reſolution of the committee of ſupply for granting £26,000l. for the relief of the ſuffering clergy and laity of France now in this country and the American royaliſts, was agreed to by the Houſe.

April 19. The Houſe purſuant to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the report of the ſecret committee, appointed to take into conſideration the traitorous correſpondence carried on between certain perſons in this country and Ireland.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he would occupy the attention of the committee but a ſhort time, to induce them to adopt the propoſitions he had to offer for the further ſecurity of the country. His firſt object therefore was, agreeable to his Majeſty's meſſage, relating to the removal of ſtate priſoners from Ireland to Scotland, to enable the executive government to tranſfer priſoners to any part of the country which it may think expedient.

His next object was, by meaſures of precaution, to deſtroy thoſe ſecret ſocieties which were linked together, concerting means to overthrow the eſtabliſhed government; and in doing ſo, the committee would agree with him, that, as it was the characteriſtic of jacobiniſm to aſſume various ſhapes according to the circumſtances of the times, ſo ſhould new means be adopted to meet its machinations.

The ſocieties to which he alluded were diſtinguiſhed by the names of the London Correſponding Society, the Society of United Iriſhmen, the United Scotchmen, and the United Britons.—Theſe acted, he ſaid, in a manner repugnant to all the ancient habits of the Britiſh conſtitution, and to ſuppreſs which, the moſt energetic meaſures ſhould be adopted that did not trench on the conſtitution.

In addition to this, he ſaid it was his intention to propoſe a meaſure of amneſty; and after this merciful warning, if any tranſgreſſed, then they ſhould be ſubject to a ſummary puniſhment—a pecuniary fine to be recovered by a magiſtrate before whom they were brought and convicted. This, he had no doubt, from the deſcription of perſons concerned in the conſpiracy, would have a moſt ſalutary effect.

In point of moral guilt, the committee would perceive that heavy puniſhment was alone commenſurate to the crime—therefore, in dealing thus leniently with the general herd, it was his intention to apportion the puniſhment of the crimes of the ringleaders, and making certain offences liable to tranſportation for ſeven years, or ſuch other puniſhment, by fine or impriſonment, as a court of criminal judicature ſhould think fit to inflict. He was not, he ſaid, content with extending the proviſions of the bill merely to thoſe ſocieties to which he alluded, but to every aſſociation where wicked engagements of mutual fidelity had been made, and oaths were adminiſtered binding the members together to follow the plans of a ſecret government unknown to the bulk of the ſociety, and veiling themſelves from the world. It was therefore his intention to puniſh all ſuch unlawful confederacies.

He next adverted to the houſes that ſuffered ſuch ſocieties to meet, and the puniſhment of publicans, or others, who permitted them to aſſemble, which would, he was perſuaded, in a great degree be the means of effectually putting a ſtop to the evil. The next object to which he alluded was Debating Societies; theſe, under the maſk of diſcuſſing ſubjects of hiſtory and religion, in a great meaſure depraved the minds of the lower order of the peo-

ple, into whom they artfully inſtilled their poiſon, by prophaning religion, or making hiſtorical diſcuſſions the channel whereby they diſſeminated their political and jacobinical principles. Such ſocieties, if at all ſuffered, ought, he ſaid, to be licenſed, and under the controul of the magiſtrate. Where ſuch meeting was ſuffered contrary to the act, the Houſe ſhould be indicted as a diſorderly Houſe.

The next circumſtance to which he called the attention of the Houſe was the Preſs. The liberty of the Preſs was, he ſaid, either a great bleſſing or a great evil to a country. He then expatiated on the miſchiefs ariſing from the iſſuing anonymous hand-bills, particularly from private preſſes. Theſe were calculated to impreſs the minds of the ignorant, and to divert them from their allegiance. In future he wiſhed to make it criminal to have any hand-bill publiſhed without the name of the printer: and he thought it neceſſary that every manufacturer of types and preſſes, ſhould deliver an account of the perſons to whom they ſold the ſame; and that thoſe in whoſe poſſeſſion private preſſes were, ſhould, under certain penalties, be obliged to deliver an account of the whole to be publicly regiſtered. Theſe he ſaid were the outlines of the two bills which he would have the honour to move, the neceſſity of the times required the precaution—and he truſted that the meaſure he would propoſe would enable the country to preſerve itſelf againſt an evil, the malignity of which was of unexampled extent.

Mr Pitt concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to explain and continue, for a time to be limited, the bill for ſuſpending the habeas corpus act, and alſo for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual ſuppreſſing political ſocieties.

Mr Tierney obſerved, that it was an irkſome thing to oppoſe what had been ſuggeſted by the Right Hon. Gentleman, as he knew how liable gentlemen, on ſuch occaſions, were to incur the charge of jacobiniſm. No man wiſhed more than he did to ſuppreſs every attempt at ſedition, but he knew that by miſrepreſentation, the characters of gentlemen on the ſide of the Houſe which he ſat were blackened, by confounding almoſt every ſyllable they uttered with jacobiniſm. As an honeſt man, he ſaid, he could not ſee ſo large a portion of the liberty of the ſubject ſurrendered to the preſent miniſters on ſuch ſlender grounds. The report on which theſe ſtrong meaſures was grounded, was leſs ſupported by evidence than any he had ever ſeen. He oppoſed the committee on the affairs of the bank, which was compoſed of gentlemen of both parties; but the preſent was compoſed of a certain deſcription, for the moſt part ſervants of the crown.

22. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day for taking into conſideration the addreſs to his Majeſty communicated to them by the Houſe of Lords, relative to an Union with Ireland, which being read a firſt and ſecond time,

Mr Pitt moved that the Houſe do concur in the ſame: after a long debate, the queſtion was put and carried, that to the addreſs of the Lords, the word "Commons" be added—Of conſequence the addreſs to the throne will be the joint act of both Houſes of parliament of Great Britain.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 3. *Lord Grenville*, acquainted their Lordſhips that he intended to move, "That the order for ſummoning the Houſe to-morrow for the conſideration of the Addreſs to his Majeſty, upon the reſolutions of the Commons, relative to a plan for the better conſolidating the intereſts of both kingdoms, be deferred for a few days, in conſequence of the indiſpoſition of a noble and learned Lord. He then moved, "That the ſaid order be diſcharged, and fixed for Thurſday ſe'night."

Lord Auckland expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the motion to poſtpone the diſcuſſion, for the reaſon juſt ſtated by his noble friend, and alſo for others perſonal to himſelf. He was alſo happy to obſerve, that the very deſirable meaſure of an union ſeemed to be rather in a ſtate of progreſſive advancement.

Lord Moira immediately obſerved, that if the Noble Lord meant by the meaſure being in a progreſſive ſtate, the probability of its being approved by the parliament of Ireland, he could not join in congratulating the Houſe upon the ſubject, unleſs it ſhould appear to him that the meaſure was likely to be approved of by the parliament of

of Ireland. He thought that paſſing it by the mere majority or power of parliament, would never produce the deſired effect; it would in fact have a contrary tendency, by riveting the great bulk of the nation more ſtrongly to its diſlike of the meaſure. The ſureſt way to gain the ſupport of the people of that country, would be by ameliorating their ſyſtem of government, and conciliating their affections.

The Speaker (*Lord Kenyon*) here called the Noble Lord to order; in which a converſation on that point aroſe between Lords Kenyon, Moira, and Sydney.

After which *Lord Grenville* made a few obſervations on the propriety and good effects of maintaining ſtrictly the orders of the Houſe.

The queſtion was then put on Lord Grenville's motion, which was carried; and the Houſe was ordered to be ſummoned for Thurſday ſe'night, for the further conſideration of the above ſubject.

April 11. The clerk having read at the table the ſummons deſiring the full attendance of the Lords this day,

Lord Grenville roſe.—He ſaid, that after the very able and full manner in which the ſubject of that evening's debate had been already diſcuſſed, he felt it would be quite unneceſſary for him to take up one moment of the time of their Lordſhips. He would therefore content himſelf ſimply with moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, which was in ſubſtance "to aſſure his Majeſty that that Houſe had beſtowed grave and ſolemn conſideration on the reſolution ſent to them from the Commons—that they think an union with Ireland neceſſary to the ſecurity and happineſs of the two countries;—that it would extend the commerce, increaſe the revenue, and conſolidate the intereſts of Great Britain and the ſiſter kingdom—that it is the only means of efficaciouſly and for ever ſubduing thoſe animoſities which at preſent unhappily diſtract and divide that nation; and humbly beſeeching his Majeſty to communicate the ſaid reſolutions to the parliament of Ireland at ſuch time as, from the declared temper and ſentiments of that legiſlature, his Majeſty might think it conſiſtent with ſound policy and the dignity of the Britiſh nation, to offer this additional pledge of his paternal ſolicitude for the welfare and permanent proſperity of the Iriſh people.

Lord Auckland roſe to ſecond the motion. He ſaid, that on no occaſion did he with more cordial and ardent feelings riſe to ſecond any motion. Convinced of the policy, wiſdom, and liberality of the Britiſh legiſlature, admiring theſe as every Engliſhman would, he knew he did no injuſtice to the Iriſh in obſerving, that for once they had very little ſtudied their own intereſts, and leſs thoſe of poſterity, in refuſing to unite with a generous, great, and wealthy people. This ſubject naturally engaged, and drew upon it much of public attention. It had been ably, and in ſome detail, diſcuſſed on the other ſide of the water and on this. It had called forth a body of talent which, in its exertion, freed the queſtion from all metaphyſical myſtery, and left it where it ought to be, with its roots ſtruck deep in the clear, manly, and irreſiſtible good ſenſe of a Britiſh public. He declined entering early into the diſcuſſion, being deſirous of hearing what men of far ſuperior talents would, in the progreſs of their eloquent labours, unfold to the inquiſitive mind. Thoſe who enquire to be inſtructed derive a pleaſure which thoſe who enquire to diſpute never enjoy. He could very truly ſay, that ſcarce on any occaſion was his mind ſo highly gratified as during the debates which the preſent ſubject had occaſioned. But having pledged himſelf to bring before the Houſe ſome ſtatements, and to make them acquainted with ſome facts, which to his ſatisfaction proved that Ireland would, in a commercial point of view, greatly benefit by an Union, he ſhould endeavour in as conciſe a manner as he was able, to make himſelf underſtood to their Lordſhips on this ſubject. Before entering upon the detail of the mere commercial part of the ſubject, it might not be amiſs to obſerve, that in debating the queſtion of Union, to be fairly competent to meet that queſtion, the enquiry muſt be eſſayed—Whether on general principles an Union would be good for Ireland? This was the enquiry, in purſuing which ſo much labour had been applied, directed by the higheſt ornaments of the country. He might content himſelf with ſimply ſtating the reſult of an enquiry ſo commenced and

ſo

ſo conducted, but probably it was by ſome expected that he would, on ſuch a topic, declare what in their wideſt ſcope were his ſentiments. In conſidering this preliminary part of the ſubject, it forcibly occurred to him, that in commerce, in corrected morals, in ſcience, in the arts of peace, in manufactures, in knowledge of every kind, in thoſe endearing relations of ſettled and tranquil and active life, in the diffuſion of principles of induſtry and œconomy, in the ſuppreſſion of civil and religious feuds, in laws well adminiſtered, and a legiſlature well poiſed—in theſe, in more than theſe, Ireland would find the equivalent granted to it by a ſiſter nation, who ſeeks Union that ſhe may, with unbounded liberality, give in return protection and friendſhip. Without immediately dwelling more at large on this topic, he thought he might aſſume it as a principle in reaſoning that Union would be beneficial to Ireland. It might next be aſked, "Would you unite while yet the two countries appear not agreed as to the expediency of Union?" Certainly it was not to be wiſhed that an engagement ſo ſolemn ſhould be entered into without the perfect conſent of the parties; but if in Ireland the people have ſhown a diſpoſition to oppoſe it, in this country Union had univerſally its advocates. The Engliſh thought the meaſure good for Ireland; therefore they were deſirous that Ireland might adopt it. There was indeed a period when, according to our hiſtory, England rejected propoſals of Union made by Ireland; and undoubtedly the vaſtneſs of thoſe advantages which this country had to give, without one known advantage that ſhe was to receive, juſtified the rejection at the time of ſuch propoſals. But we had advanced in openneſs of heart and greatneſs of ſpirit as we had advanced in wealth and knowledge, and could now ſee without regret the ſiſter kingdom partaking with us thoſe bleſſings which we ourſelves enjoy. When the Iriſh ſhould have coolly and deliberately conſidered the nature of the alliance they were invited to form, he was ſure the majority of that nation would concur in the preſent meaſure. There were three principles on which this queſtion muſt be diſcuſſed. Firſt, that Union would be good for Ireland—ſecondly, that legiſlative independence ſhall be acknowledged and preſerved—and laſtly, the perfect and cordial concurrence of the two kingdoms in the meaſure. Two of theſe principles were already to be aſſumed; at leaſt one entirely, and the other in part; and with reſpect to the independence of her legiſlature, Ireland would in fact be in a more ſecured ſituation than ever. She would find in the Imperial Parliament the pledge and guarantee of her own. Having ſaid thus much concerning theſe preliminary topics, he ſhould next enter upon the detail of the commercial advantages to be derived by Ireland from Union. But previous to his doing ſo, he ſhould take the liberty of offering a few remarks, and few they ſhould be, on the queſtion of independence. This topic had been the prolific parent of a thouſand ſtrange and monſtrous paradoxes. Conſidered in itſelf, nothing could be ſimpler—whether a legiſlature whoſe acts might or might not be approved of by the executive reſiding in another country, who muſt be adviſed by miniſters over whom Ireland could have no controul—whether ſuch a legiſlature was independent? No nation is independent that is bound by the treaties entered into without her privacy by any other nation. Yet this was the ſituation of Ireland. She was bound by the will of the executive in peace and in war, or muſt act in hoſtility toward this country, which might even involve the two nations in war. She could neither controul nor apply her reſources contrary to the will of the executive. In fine, according to this reaſoning, her independence was dependence, and her exclusive legiſlature a legiſlature which muſt on all great queſtions either act with a Britiſh Miniſter, or expoſe to hazard the ſtability of that connection which ſubſiſts between the two countries. Here his Lordſhip, with ſome minuteneſs of reaſoning, examined, in their varied views, the topics which correlatively ariſe out of this ſubject; and after reading ſome paſſages from one of his own ſpeeches, delivered ſome years ago, and from ſpeeches made by Lord Sydney (at that time Mr Townſend) and Mr Grattan, he contended, that though in one reſpect Ireland was not independent, in another ſhe was. He next came to his promiſed enquiry concern-

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ing the commercial advantages to be derived by Ireland from an union with this country. It was very flattering to his feelings to see upon the table of their Lordships, a paper, the estimate of the exports and imports, which clearly, and without sophistry, proved that the commerce of Great Britain exceeded, at the moment he was speaking, what it had been at any known period. By this paper it would appear, that in the year ending 1798, the amount of the exports and imports was 95,000,000 and odd pounds. Of this sum there were 45,000,000 for exports, and the imports of course amount to about 50,000,000. (Lord Holland *smiled.*)—His Lordship proceeded. He said he could prove he was correct in this statement. The amount of exports was ascertained from the entries made at the custom-house. Comparing the amount of last year's commerce to that of any four years of the country in its highest glory, comparing it with the amount of the exports and imports in the year 1793, we should find it more by near 23,000,000l. For in that year the total amount of those was only 72,000,000. Our manufactures had kept pace with our commerce. In 1798, the total value of manufactures exported was 32,000,000l. in the year 1793, it was 22,000,000l. There might be odd thousands; but the material result, and the inference to be drawn from it, were not to be affected by any fractional difference. What, on the other hand, was the situation of Ireland in this respect. [Here his Lordship entered into a diffuse detail of the state of the commercial relations at present subsisting between the two countries, and specifying the articles which from the exports from this country to Ireland, and from Ireland to this; such as linen, the value of which imported from Ireland he stated at near 3,000,000l. annually; hides, which are imported from Ireland raw, and are exported from this country in a manufactured state; butter, beef, &c.]—His Lordship concluded generally with estimating the balance of trade in favour of Ireland, on her manufactures, at about 3,000,000l. The exports, however, in the commodities of our colonies, reduced the balance; and it would appear that annually Great Britain exported to Ireland commodities to the amount of 3,000,000l. and some thousands. The imports from Ireland to Great Britain are 5,000,000l. and some odd thousands. Hence it must be obvious, that in point of commercial advantage Ireland was considerably to gain by Union; and when, as would be the natural effect of such a measure, her trade was free, what would not be her opportunities and her means of advancing to prosperity as she increased in commerce? At present nothing so much retarded her progress as the want of capital. Union would give her capital, and capital would make trade. Upon the whole, therefore, he was for one convinced, that the prosperity and happiness, the security and independence of Ireland, were only to be found in Legislative Union—in the union of mind with mind, of purse with purse, of laws with laws, of all that in the widely extended relations of a state, could consolidate and render permanent the connection of the two countries; and (in the language of the address, for better he could not employ) add to the resources and the strength of the British empire. He adjured the Irish nation to weigh well and consider the resolutions which were that night the subject of their Lordships deliberation. He adjured the Irish nation to use its good sense, exert its noble talent, and give to the several interests which that mighty subject involved, the consideration to which they were so much entitled. Only those who regarded the happiness of Ireland with indifference could long continue to oppose an Union, of which the necessary effect would be to tranquillize that country, to enlighten its inhabitants, tame their wild and savage natures; and, by mingling the animating maxims of pure religion with the welcome precepts of a sound morality, dispose them to piety, to temperance, and virtue. Ireland must either unite or in no long period suffer a separation. It was impossible that the present indefinable, unstable connection, could long subsist. He did not hazard too much in asserting this, for it was notorious to all the world, that on the disunion of the two countries were founded those hopes of success which the licentious in all their proceedings expressed. His Lordship concluded by briefly recapitulating his arguments

guments, and gave his hearty fupport to the addrefs.

The *Bifhop of Landaff* faid he could not but feel anxious leaft it might be conftdered in an unfavourable light, that a man fo little in the habit of interfering in public queftions as he was, fhould ftand up to deliver his fentiments on a fubject that had already undergone fo much difcuffion; or what might be called the dull repetition of a thrice told tale. But as the prefent was a fubject of the greateft moment and importance to thefe kingdoms, and one upon which he had long reflected, and the nature and confequences of which he had maturely conftdered, he hoped therefore that the houfe would excufe his trefpaffing on their attention for a fhort time, while he gave his reafons for fupporting a meafure fo conducive to the fafety and happinefs of Great Britain and Ireland. He would firft beg leave to mention a circumftance which occurred fome years ago:—The late Duke of Rutland had been his particular acquaintance, and had honoured him with his confidence. At the time his grace was lord lieutenant of Ireland, certain propofitions were brought forward in parliament, which certainly met with his approbation. Writing at that time to the noble Duke upon the fubject of them, he obferved, that he would immortalize his name, and the names of all who acted with him, if he could but accomplifh a legiflative union between Great Britain and Ireland: his grace in anfwering this letter ufed thefe words—"I perfectly approve of your idea concerning an union; but I muft tell you, that any man who could be found bold enough to propofe fuch a meafure here at this time, would be tarred and feathered." What the caufe could be, of that repugnance which perfons in Ireland felt againft fuch a meafure, he knew not; but his reafon for mentioning this fubject, was to fhew the opinion was not taken up fuddenly or rafhly, but one which, after much deliberation, he had adopted many years ago, when his mind was not difturbed by the profpect of furrounding dangers, nor heated with animofity againft the rebellion. His life had been wholly fpent in abftract reafoning, and in the purfuit of knowledge; and although public affairs had made but a fmall part of his ftudies, yet all his political fpeculations were founded in the reafoning of an unbiaffed mind; and he had underftood enough of the fubject to form a clear and determined judgment upon it. Neither the fear of unpopularity, therefore, nor any other circumftance, fhould ever deter him from giving his opinion decidedly in favour of an union. It was a meafure which would be abundantly more beneficial to Ireland than to Great Britain; but at the fame time it would be ufeful to both kingdoms; an union would enrich Ireland without impoverifhing Great Britain; and it would render both countries the moft powerful in the world. Into the former country it would introduce habits of induftry and comfort, which her poor miferable inhabitants were now ftrangers to; it would convert her bogs into rich meadows; it would cover her naked mountains with woods; it would open her mines, and cauſe her half-cultivated fields to bring forth abundance; in fhort, it would render both countries the ftrongeft in the world. A fpace of land would then be cultivated in Ireland, which, added to the lands of Great Britain, would be fufficient to fupport a population of 30 millions, out of which there would be fix millions of men capable of bearing arms. One million of thefe might, at any time, in cafe of emergency, be actually bearing arms without diftreffing the agriculture or commerce of the country. With fuch a force, we might bid defiance to the moft powerful enemy in the world. Thefe were the great leading principles upon which he would argue in favour of an Union. But there were fome other queftions of conſiderable delicacy, to which fufficient juftice had not been done in the difcuffion of them. One of thefe was the queftion—whether the Irifh parliament had a right to vote for a meafure that would do away its exiftence? This was a queftion upon which volumes might be written without ever coming to any thing decifive: if it applied to Ireland at all, it equally applied to Great Britain; for it might then be aſked whether the parliament of the latter country had a right to accept an Union with the former? Before ever the fubject could be brought under difcuffion, a previous queftion muft be determined, namely,—What were the powers and trufts given by conſtituents

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to their representatives? And upon this he believed that men would never come to an union of opinion. There was another question of considerable delicacy involved in the subject before the House, that was, Whether the Roman Catholics should not have a right to some religious establishment? This question was more difficult than it might appear at the first view of it, when it was considered, that the property which must go to support such an establishment, was in the hands of a small minority. A third question of still greater importance was, Whether the constitution of Great Britain was likely to undergo any change in consequence of the introduction of a number of new members into its parliament? He would then decline any discussion upon it; because the present was not the proper stage for doing so; and still more, because those persons who were bringing forward an Union did not stand in need of his advice. He could not help taking notice of one of the objections urged by great and respectable authorities against the measure of an Union. It was said, that British connection was essential to the prosperity of Ireland, but that an Union would be the destruction of it. He could not comprehend the meaning of this argument; it was to him the clearest of all the things, that if British connection was advantageous to Ireland, a closer connection must be more so; unless it was contended that the two countries were like two bodies in natural philosophy, which were capable of attracting each other to a considerable degree, at which when they were arrived, they immediately repelled each other, and went off in a contrary direction. In his opinion, the closer the links were drawn, the less would they become liable to be broken. He did not understand what the opposers of the Union meant by British connection. Was it that the trade of England should be crippled in order to enrich Ireland? No—that country was too generous to desire any such thing. Was it meant that the lands of this country should be mortgaged in order to build ships for the protection of both countries? Certainly not—for Ireland was too just to expect it. Was it understood that Ireland was to become rich and powerful, and continuing in a state of neutrality, was no longer to assist Great Britain in any war she was engaged in? No—Ireland was too wise to consider that as the only connection that was necessary. What then could be meant by connection but one common strength, one common purse, one common interest, and the whole directed by an identity of councils. He understood by connection a reciprocity of will between the two countries, which, like the two arms of the human body, should never be disposed to quarrel, but unite in the common defence of that source from which they derive their strength. He was clearly of opinion, that Ireland could never be left to itself; it must either be overshadowed by the English oak, or poisoned by the pestilential tree of French liberty—a tree which brought forth the apples of sorrow and bitterness. If he could be persuaded that that country was capable of acting for herself, and enjoying every kind of earthly felicity, a different question would then arise in his mind: but Ireland could not stand alone; she must either be united to Great Britain or France; she had no choice. In the former case she would become a fine-looking healthy limb; in the latter a pallified excrescence attached to a corrupted body, and which might be cut off in the moment of caprice. He looked forward with pleasure to the blessings that Ireland would derive from an Union: he did not, however, expect to live long enough to see them. But posterity would see them, and have cause to bless those persons who have sacrificed so many interests upon the altar of public safety. But at the same time, that he wished an Union might take place on the most honourable terms, he hoped it would only be with the free consent of contracting parties; and he was happy to find that such a declaration was made by his Majesty's ministers. But he must observe that Ireland was not yet persuaded of the utility of the measure; nor indeed had taken a cool view of the subject. She was not yet prepared; and therefore the contract could not yet be entered into. What then was to be done? the very thing that Great Britain was now doing, and which would at length convince Ireland of the wisdom of the measure. He certainly deprecated the opposition it had met with in that

country, which he conſidered as proceeding from prejudice, from ſelfiſh views, or a deſire of acquiring popular applauſe. But the mild and manly conduct purſued by Great Britain at this moment in reſpect of an Union, was ſuitable to the magnanimity of a great kingdom, and fit to be purſued toward the generous and warm hearted people of Ireland. Every thing depended upon the iſſue of this great queſtion; it would determine the ſafety of theſe kingdoms which was at ſtake. The power of France, which was ſupplied on the one hand by the annihilating doctrines of Epicurus, and on the other by an overbearing ſpirit of aggrandizement, was ſpreading itſelf over the world like a deſolating fiend: and with a rod of iron levelling every thing that was virtuous or happy, marking all its footſteps with miſery and vice. This monſter he viewed at a diſtance with dread and abhorrence; he truſted that the providence of God would defend us from its nearer approach; but no human means that could be deviſed would accompliſh that great end more completely than a firm and cordial Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The motion for the addreſs was agreed to, and a committee being named to prepare it, it was accordingly brought up, read, and paſſed.

Lord Grenville then moved, that a conference ſhould be deſired with the Commons in the painted chamber, on the ſubject of the addreſs, which was agreed to.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

[The very important tranſactions on the Continent, as publiſhed in the London Gazettes were, in our laſt No. p. 174, brought down to the 18th of April]

Vienna, April 19.

Battle of Oſterach.

Particulars of the battle of Oſterach, which took place on the 21ſt of March between the Imperial troops, under the orders of the Archduke Charles, and the French troops commanded by General Jourdan.

Information having been repeatedly received that the enemy continued to make farther progreſs in Suabia, and that they had driven back our advanced poſts and detached corps, his royal highneſs determined to march againſt them. On the 20th March, his royal highneſs was informed that the enemy had attacked the whole line of our out poſts along the Oſterach; that they had ſucceeded in driving them in on one ſide; but notwithſtanding the inferiority of numbers, our troops had not only ſtopped their progreſs but had even repulſed them as far as Poſtra. On the ſide of Atſchauſen the enemy could penetrate no further than Hotzmichen, whence they were ſhortly after diſlodged. The enemy had concentrated the greateſt part of their forces behind Oſterach, and placed their advanced guard on the right bank of the river of that name.

His Royal Highneſs took the neceſſary meaſures, for attacking them on the following day; during the night, he divided his troops into three columns; the firſt was to march at Sulgau Plokenſtadt, the ſecond, under the command of the Archduke, puſhed forward upon Kuſſen, and the third from Atſchauſen to Ratzenreſte; each column had its advanced guard.

Early on the 21ſt, all our advanced guards attacked the enemy, and were ſoon followed by the columns who charged the enemy on all ſides. By the good diſpoſition and bravery of our troops, the enemy, in ſpite of their obſtinate reſiſtance, were defeated and driven back every where. They retreated during the night with precipitation to Stockach, where our advanced guard purſued them. The French General Ferino, who, with his diviſion and that of General Aubi, had driven back one of our brigades, finding himſelf by the defeat of General Jourdan's army obliged to make a retreat, owed his ſafety only to the extreme expedition with which he effected it. We however, made a great number of priſoners, and took three pieces of cannon. The loſs of the enemy amounts to 5000 men. We have loſt 2160 killed and wounded.

SUPPLEMENT.

Army in Italy.

General Melas, who is arrived at the army of Italy, has ſent intelligence of the enemy having retreated by Azola, behind Chieſa; that our advanced guards extend beyond the Mincio; that they are before Goito, and upon the heights before La Volta and Monzambano. Peichiera is already ſurrounded at a certain diſtance, on the ſide of Suave and Mazibirnia. Our patroles have advanced as far as the citadel, without meeting any of the enemy's picquets.

General Klenau has alſo inveſted Mantua on the ſide of Molinella. That general has made himſelf maſter of the enemy's poſt at Lago Sacro, and of 4 pieces of cannon.

General Melas alſo informs us, that the people are every where favourably diſpoſed, particularly in the neighbourhood of Mantua; that our troops are received every where with ſhouts of joy; that the populace in general give evident marks of their attachment to the old conſtitution, as well as of their hatred to the French and a democratical government.

Vienna, April 24.

A letter from Marſhal Suwarrow, dated Veliggio, April 18th, ſtates, that the French had repaſſed the Adda, after throwing fifteen thouſand men into Mantua, and five thouſand into Peichiera; and that the Marſhal was preparing to follow them, after leaving Gen. Kray with a corps of about twenty thouſand men to inveſt thoſe two places. Marſhal Suwarrow's patroles had been puſhed as far as Cremona, and Gen. Klenau's to the neighbourhood of Bolona, without meeting any conſiderable body of the enemy.

By accounts received in the evening of the ſame day, it appears that the enemy were employed in throwing up entrenchments at Lodi and Caſſano. Marſhal Suwarrow with a body of between forty-five and fifty thouſand men, was to have marched on the 19th to Monta Chiaro on the Chieſa in order to occupy Breſcia, and then to advance on the Oglio and Adda.

Battle of Schafhauſen.

April 24. His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles has reported the following particulars relative to the taking of Schafhauſen.

As the enemy ſtill retained poſſeſſion of the town of Schafhauſen and the ſuburb of Conſtance called Peterſhauſen, both ſituated on the right bank of the Rhine, with an apparent view to aſſemble there, and particularly in Shafhauſen, a number of troops, and to make an advantageous attack from both points upon the corps of Lieut.-Gen. Count Nauendorf, which was poſted in the neighbourhood, his Royal Highneſs directed that the enemy ſhould be driven from thoſe two points, and that their ſtations ſhould be occupied by our troops.

In conſequence of this arangement, Lieut.-Gen. Count Nauendorf was charged to order Lieut.-Gen. Baillet to advance againſt Schafhauſen with a conſiderable body of light infantry and cavalry, ſupported by four battalions of the line and ſome reſerve artillery. He obeyed theſe orders, and ſummoned the enemy to abandon the town in the courſe of half an hour, and to retire to the left bank of the river. The officer who commanded in Schafhauſen ſought to gain time by negociation, with a view to draw unto himſelf a reinforcement; but Lieut.-Gen. Count Baillet, aware of the enemy's object, ordered his artillery, which he had poſted to great advantage, to fire upon the bridge and the gate of the town, and without further delay he attacked the enemy in the town; and notwithſtanding a very obſtinate reſiſtance, he drove them acroſs the Rhine, the bridge over which they burnt in their retreat.

The enemy loſt upon this occaſion ſeveral hundred men killed and wounded, and own hundred taken priſoners; ſeventeen pieces of cannon, and arms of various deſcriptions, were taken. Our loſs does not exceed 20 men.

Lieut.-Gen. Count Baillet particulariſes the ſpirited conduct of a private of the regiment of Lacy, who voluntarily ſwam acroſs the Rhine, and, under the protection of our fire, looſened two veſſels which were on the left bank, and got back with them as far as the middle of the river, where, however, the current drove him againſt the burning bridge, which ſet fire to the two veſſels; this circumſtance obliged the man to dive and to ſwim back to the right bank. His example encouraged

another; both plunged into the Rhine, and brought over ſome veſſels, the conſequence of which was, that 17 or 18 more men of the regiment of Lacy followed the others, and got poſſeſſion of many more veſſels. His Royal Highneſs, as a reward for ſo meritorious a zeal, and as an encouragement to others, gave the firſt man the golden medal, and the ſecond the ſilver medal.

On the 14th, at day break, Major-General Piaczeck made an attack upon Peterſhauſen with great ſpirit and deciſion, drove the enemy from it, and ſunk the ſhips which were on the oppoſite bank.

The detachment which was ſent through Pforzheim and Bruckſal, toward Philipſburg, on the ſame day that it had re eſtabliſhed the communication with that fortreſs, had puſhed on patroles toward Manheim.

At the ſame time Lieut.-Gen. the Rhinegraf of Salm, commandant of Philipſburg, reported that a patrole of the inconſiderable detachment of the dragoons of Bamberg, which formed a part of the garriſon, had puſhed forward through Waghauſel, and had taken four French Chaſſeurs with their horſes. The Rhinegraf took this opportunity of commending the conduct of the above detachment, as well as the remainder of the garriſon during its blockade.

Vienna, April 26.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke writes from Stockach the 20th inſtant, that as the enemy, after having been driven from Schafhauſen and Peterſhauſen, ſtill occupied an advantageous poſition, in the ſmall town of Egliſau on the right bank of the Rhine, he had directed Prince Schwartzenberg to diſlodge them from that poſt; that in purſuance of theſe directions he approached the place, and ſummoned the enemy to ſurrender; that upon an anſwer in the negative being returned, he had attacked them with ſuch impetuoſity that they were ſoon compelled to abandon their ſtation, and retreat. Our loſs in this affair conſiſts of only 14 men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highneſs alſo ſtates, that from the report of Field Marſhal Lieut. Kerpen, it appears, that a detachment had been ſent from Fribourg to Vieux Brisac, in order to demoliſh the entrenchments; that the enemy, conſiſting of 300 cavalry and 700 infantry, made their appearance on the right bank of the Rhine. In the mean time in another quarter we fell in with an enemy's picket of ten horſemen, who were made priſoners.

Army in Italy.

General Melas ſends the following account of the proceedings of the army in Italy, dated the 15th inſtant.

On the 14th the whole army paſſed the Mincio, and encamped near Campagnola and Monte-Olivetano, puſhing the advanced poſts as far as Marcaria on the Oglio, and Monte Chiaria on the Chieſe.

The enemy retreated on the right beyond the Oglio, and on the left beyond the Chieſe.

General Vukaſſovich inſtantly occupied Salo, by which he eſtabliſhed his communication with the army.

On the 18th the army encamped between Capriano and Caſſelo. Mantua is left on its own means of defence; it is blockaded at a certain diſtance; and our patroles advance to its very gates.

We took from the enemy at Caſel Maggiore a convoy of thirty ſix pontoons, diſperſed the eſcort, and made five officers and one hundred and eighty men priſoners.

One of our detachments even entered Cremona, where they learnt that there were only four hundred Frenchmen at Pizzighetom, that the enemy's army had retreated beyond the Adda, and their head-quarters were at Lodi.

A detachment from our Venetian flotilla had caſt anchor at the mouth of the Premuna, where it had made ſeveral prizes, and releaſed ſeveral of our boats.

In the Lago Sacro we took 128 priſoners (of whom ſix were officers), with fifteen braſs cannon in a veſſel, and 200 pieces of iron ordinance, without carriages, on the ſhore.

The armed peaſants, ſupported by one ſingle detachment of General Klenau, attacked a detachment of Ciſalpines near Mirandola, who had two pieces of cannon and made 234 priſoners.

General Suwarrow has already taken the command of the combined Italian army. When thoſe accounts came away, the firſt column of Ruſſian troops were at Villa Franca; the remainder were following by forced marches.

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In addition to the above, Major-General Hohezollern mentions the capture of two large merchantmen, feveral cheſts filled with uniforms, great quantities of ammunition, one cannon, and feveral gun carriages, with ſome priſoners at Cremona.

At Caſtel Nuovo a park of fourteen pieces of artillery, four mortars, a prodigious quantity of amunition, twenty horſes, and feveral priſoners fell into our hands.

Major General Vukaſſovich, on taking poſſeſſion of Salo, ſeized a large veſſel fully equipped, having on board three cheſts full of muſkets and other military ſtores.

Two lieutenants with 60 men attacked a poſt near Breſcia at 2 o'clock in the morning, conſiſting of three officers and 100 men, of whom 25 were killed, twenty made priſoners, and the remainder, many of them wounded, fled.

Vienna, April 29.

Lieutenant Gugenos, of the regiment of Nadaſty, arrived here this day with the news that the town and fortreſs of Breſcia were taken on the 20th inſtant, in the following manner. Field Marſhal Lieutenant Kray, charged with this enterpriſe, detached for this purpoſe Field Marſhal Lieutenant Ott with his diviſion, who had already marched on the 19th from his poſition at Monte Chiaro, by Caſtel Edolo, to reconnoiter the town.

The 20th at midnight, Field Marſhal Ott quitted his camp with his diviſion in two columns. The battalion of Nadaſty, poſted in Rezato, advanced upon the high road by Euphemia as far as the enterance of the ſuburbs of Breſcia.

Col. Biteſkuti advanced on the high road leading from Caſtel Edolo to Breſcia, with a battalion of Anthony-Eſterhazy, which he commanded; and 2 battalions of Nadaſty, commanded by Col. Abſaltern, with the neceſſary artillery. The battalion of Eſterhazy was poſted on the left of the high road near the town, to cover the bomb batteries, and the battalion of Nadaſty was poſted on the right to keep up the communication with the battalion ſtationed at St Euphemia. The third battalion of Nadaſty remained in reſerve near St Polo.

Theſe battalions directed their attack againſt the gate of Torre Longo. One battalion of Eſterhazy, commanded by Major General Kraus, which was at Chedi, marched on the high road of Cremona by St Zeno againſt the gate of St Alexander. This column was augmented by a corps of horſe artillery, and all the reſt of the cavalry, commanded by Colonel Sommativa, puſhed forward as far as the high road to Crema, to cover the left wing.

This enterprize was ſupported by 500 coſſacks, 1000 foot chaſſeurs, and 500 grenadiers, under the orders of the two Ruſſian generals, the Princes Gortſchcop and Bagration. The diviſion of Field Marſhal Lieutenant Zoph was kept in reſerve in caſe of neceſſity.

After theſe diſpoſitions Field Marſhal Lieutenant Ott ſent a ſecond ſummons to the French commander, and a refuſal having been returned, the town began to be bombarded at ſix o'clock in the morning, and in the ſpace of an hour and a half ſeveral cannon were diſmounted. This circumſtance, together with the approach of the battalion of Nadaſty to the gate of Peſchiera, cauſed the enemy to give way, and to retire with precipitation into the citadel.

Our pioneers immediately forced the gate, and, by the exhortations of Field Marſhal Lieutenant Kray, the inhabitants aſſembled upon the ramparts lowered the draw-bridge. The battalion of Nadaſty then entered the town, drums beating and colours flying.

One wing of the dragoons of Lobkovitz, which was poſted in the rear under the orders of Major Count Harach, and a battalion of the regiment of Eſterhazy, took poſſeſſion of the avenues and ſtreets of the town, of all the roads leading to the citadel, and thus ſecured this important place.

The enemy kept up a continual fire from the citadel, but without doing any miſchief. This induced Field Marſhal Lieutenant Kray to ſummons the commander of the citadel, who firſt demanded permiſſion to withdraw his troops unconditionally; but perceiving the preparations of the Imperial and Ruſſian troops to take the citadel by aſſault, he reſolved to capitulate. By this capitulation the garriſon, conſiſting of 1000 men, was made priſoners of war. Forty pieces of cannon, 18 mortars, 480 hundred weight of powder, a great number of muſkets and

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gun carriages, with ammunition and provifions of every kind, and a great quantity of ftores, have fallen into our hands. This important conqueft coft us only one artilleryman.

Vienna, May 4.

Field Marfhal Lieutenant Count Bellegarde has written on the 24th of April, from Nauders, that he (in order to ftrengthen the operations of the Italian army on their advancing over the Chiefa toward the Oglio) has given orders to Major General Vukaffowich to co-operate with his troops to the utmoft. At the fame time, the General received an order from Field Marfhal Suwarrow to advance across Fetzone toward Ifeo, to fupport the movement of the army.

Before Count Bellegarde knew of the movements of the army of Italy, he gave orders to Colonel Strauch, of the regiment of M. Wallis, to enter into the Val Camonica, and to advance from Tonal over Ponte di Legno toward Edolo.

After a moft fatiguing march over mountains covered with fnow more than two feet deep, the Colonel arrived at Vione. The firft poits of the enemy retired without much reiftance; but the enemy defended themfelves with obftinacy behind the intrenchments at Vione, but were driven from them by the bayonet.

Colonel Strauch marched then to Verza, and took poffeffion of Anoutzeno and the paffes which lay between Ponte di Legno and Edolo toward Camonica.

Our lofs was but trifling; and Colonel Strauch fays, that his troops in this very fatiguing enterprize, and with fuch unfavourable weather, have fhown a praife-worthy and indefatigable perfeverance, and in their battles an uncommon bravery.

Field Marfhal Count Bellegarde gave orders, on the 22d, to reconnoitre in different directions on the borders of the Engadein and the Brettigau, to examine the mountains, which were not paffable according to reports.

Thefe different detachments were fo directed, that they might join, and act offenfively. But the reports from all quarters were alike, ftating, that the great quantity of fnow, and the continued fall of it, made their progrefs impoffible.

Thefe circumftances determined Field Marfhal Count Bellegarde to delay reconnoitring; but Major Smid of Naugebauer, who was ordered to make a diverfion toward Fimba Joch with a battalion of this regiment, had not received the counter order.

This active and fkilful officer commenced therefore his march, in the evening of the 21ft, over Blocking Alpe, toward Fimba Joch, marched with his troops over this very difficult point, and met the firft pickets of the enemy near Jamfenboden, who gave way without reiftance, and retreated toward Manas. The advanced guard purfued the enemy warmly into the village, where an obftinate battle enfued. To difengage the advanced guard, and put an end to the battle, Major Smid ordered more troops to advance to take the village, by which the engagement became general. The enemy, in the mean time, fucceeded in bringing up their referve to harafs the retreat of our troops, fatigued by fo difficult a march. Major Smid had, on this occafion, the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy with a part of his troops and fome officers. The reft of the battalion returned to Yfgal.

Downing Street, May 22.

A difpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majefty's principal fecretary of ftate for the foreign department, dated Vienna, May 7.

An officer arrived here yefterday from Milan, with an account of Marfhal Suwarrow having forced the paffage of the Adda on the 27th paft, completely beaten the enemy, and eftablifhed his head-quarters, on the 30th, at Milan. By this victory all the Milanefe, except the caftle of Milan, is wrefted from the French, and it muft foon fall, as the garrifon does not exceed 1200 men, of which only 400 are French. The diforder of the enemy in their flight was extreme; and it is fuppofed that they went toward the Po. Another body of the enemy, it is faid, are throwing up works at Reggio and Parma, in order to cover Mantua. I inclofe the extraordinary gazette published late laft night on this occafion, and moft fincerely congratulate your Lordfhip

Lordſhip on theſe brilliant and important events.

It is with great ſatisfaction that I add, that by accounts juſt received from General Bellegarde, it appears that that General has driven the enemy from nearly the whole of the Lower Engadine. On the 3d inſtant, he himſelf was at Suz, and General Haddick was at Zernetz; Schuls was alſo occupied by the Auſtrians.

This government is greatly hurt with the unfortunate event that has taken place near Raſtadt, with regard to the French plenipotentiaries. Bonnier and Roberjot are ſaid to be dead, and Jean de Brie badly wounded. A ſevere enquiry has been ſet on foot, the reſult of which will be made public, and the guilty examplarily puniſhed.

Tranſlation of the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette of Monday, May 6.

Count Bakarme, who arrived here this morning as courier from Field Marſhal Count Suwarrow Rimniſkoy, has brought the following details of the movements of the united Imperial armies, from the time of their paſſing the Oglio, until their entrance into Milan.

On the 24th of April, the enemy abandoned the Oglio on the approach of Colonel Strauch, of Michael Wallis' regiment, which, with ſeven battalions, forced his way from the Tyrol through the Val Camonica toward Lovere on the north point of the Lago d'Iſeo.

The Imperial army paſſed the Oglio in two columns, the right commanded by General Roſemberg, by the way of Palazuolo to Bergamo, the left under the command of General Melas by Ponte Oglio, Martinengo, Sola, as far as the river Serio.

The next day the army marched in three columns to the Adda. The right, conſiſting of General Vukaſſowich's brigade, and ſome of the Ruſſian troops, advanced by Ponte St Pietto and Ponſillo toward Lecco; the ſecond, conſiſting of the diviſions of Field Marſhal Lieutenant Ott and Zoph, marched againſt Baprio, and encamped oppoſite the village; the third, commanded by the General of cavalry Melas, marched by the great road through Garavazio, Triviglio, and encamped oppoſite Caſſano.

In the mean time, the enemy had ſtrongly fortified Caſſano. This place and the right bank of the Adda were defended by formidable batteries, and a tete-de-pont on this ſide the river.

The head quarters of General Moreau were at Inzago, and two diviſions of his army were poſted there in order to prevent our paſſing the Adda.

Near Lecco the enemy was alſo ſtrongly fortified, and had a *tête de pont* on the left bank. A diviſion of the enemy, under General Serrurier, defended the Upper Adda; one half of which was poſted behind Lecco, a part near Porto Imberzago, and another near Trezzo.

On the Lower Adda toward Lodi, the enemy had a detachment under General Delmas, and a ſtrong garriſon in Pizzighetone.

On the 26th of April, the Ruſſian troops attacked the enemy before Lecco, and Prince Pangrazian, commander of the chaſſeurs, ſupported by two grenadier battalions, drove the enemy back to the bridge in ſpite of their advantageous poſition.

The ſame day, General Seckendorf marched out of the camp near Trevillo, with two battalions and two ſquadrons as far as Crema, where the enemy had ſhewn themſelves 1500 ſtrong, and ſent his patroles toward Lodi.

General Count Hohenzollern, who had already advanced to Cremona, ſent out ſome ſtrong parties to Pizzighetone, and as far as Parma over the Po.

The enemy entrenched himſelf on the Adda upon every ſide, determined to defend himſelf to the very laſt. Field-Marſhal Suwarrow reſolved on the 27th to force the paſſage of this river.

With this intention General Vukaſſowich croſſed the river in the night near Brivio, by the means of a flying bridge, which had been nearly deſtroyed by the enemy, but was afterward quickly repaired; and took, with four battalions, two ſquadrons, and four pieces of cannon, a good poſition on the right bank near Brivio, ſending his patroles toward Ogiliate and Garlate, where they met with the enemy.

An Auſtrian column arrived at nine o'clock in the evening behind the village Gervaſto oppoſite to Trezzo, conſiſting of the diviſion of Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Ott as advanced guard; and that of Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Zoph to ſupport it. The Captain of the Pontoniers, who had been previouſ-

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ly ſent forward, reported that it was impoſſible to throw a bridge, owing to the declivity of the mountains and the ſharp turnings of the river.

On receiving this report, the Quarter-MaſterGeneral Marquis Chaſteler went to the place himſelf, and finding the execution of this deſign difficult, tho' not quite impoſſible, reſolved, with the aſſiſtance of the fourth Bannat battalion, and that of the chaſſeurs, (whoſe colonel volunteered the ſervice) to have the pontoons carried down by men, and to attempt to re-eſtabliſh the bridge.

Between twelve at night and five in the morning, all the pontoons and beams were fortunately brought down, and at half paſt five the bridge was completed. Thirty chaſſeurs of the corps of Aſpre, and fifty volunteers of Nadaſty were carried over in a boat to the oppoſite ſide, and remained at the foot of the rugged mountain, on which the caſtle of Trezzo is built, without making the leaſt noiſe.

The bridges being finiſhed, Major Retzer, ſix companies of the above-mentioned chaſſeurs, and one regiment of Ruſſian coſſacks, paſſed the Adda: one battalion of Nadaſty, two of Eſterhazy, and the fourth Bannat battalion then paſſed the river, under the command of Colonel Bideſkuti, and fell upon the enemy in and behind Trezzo.

The French, who conſidered the building of this bridge impoſſible, had not the leaſt notice thereof. The above brigade was followed by the ſeventh huſſars, and two coſſack regiments. The enemy was driven back as far as Pozzo, where Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Ott, whoſe whole diviſion croſſed the river, fell upon that of the enemy commanded by General Grenier, which was on the point of advancing againſt General Vukaſſowich at Brivio.

The battle was very obſtinate; the enemy took poſt between Pozzo and Brivio, where it was moſt vigorouſly attacked. On this occaſion the brave Colonel Bideſkuti was wounded in the head.

The enemy, who in the meantime had drawn reinforcements from Victor's diviſion, was on the point of turning our right wing, and the Bannat battalion had already given way, when General Chaſteler led up the two grenadier battalions Pers and Stentoch, which formed the head of Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Zoph's diviſion juſt then coming up againſt the enemy.

The battalion of Pers having attacked in front, ſuffered conſiderably: but the Stentoch battalion, with two ſquadrons of huſſars of Archduke Joſeph's regiment, under the command of Captain Kirchner, led on by Lieutenant Bokarme of the engineers, (to the ſound of military muſic) fell on the enemy's left flank, which was totally routed; and the huſſars, having broken through the French, made 300 priſoners, and cut 200 to pieces.

The village of Pozzo was carried ſword in hand. The enemy in the meantime had received reinforcements, and marched his troops up in order, in the road that leads from Babrio to Milan, but was again attacked, and Major Retzer, with the Nadaſty battalion, took Babrio, and made 600 priſoners.

The enemy was purſued; and near Gergozollo the French General Beker, and 30 wounded officers, were taken priſoners.

At the ſame time, General Melas marched againſt Caſſano, and battered the entrenchments acroſs the Ritorto canal with twelve pounders and howitzers; and, as the French fell back, cauſed a flying bridge to be thrown over the canal di Ritorto. Firſt Lieutenant of the pioneers, Count Kinki, completed it in ſpite of the heavy fire of the enemy. General Melas immediately ordered the Reiſky's regiment, againſt the entrenchments which covered the bridge, which had been ſet on fire by the French, was ſaved by our troops.

General Melas croſſed, with his whole column, the Adda; and the ſame evening marched to Gergonzollo, and the next day early, (28th) to Milan.

The two diviſions Frolich and Ott, advanced to Milan on the 28th; the right, under General Rozenberg, paſſed the Adda at Brivio on the 27th; but General Vukaſſowich, who had already paſſed the river, formed the advanced guard, met with a diviſion of French, under General Serruier at Bertero, which, after a moſt obſtinate engagement, was beaten and forced to capitulate. The whole corps laid down its arms; the officers were permitted to return to France on their parole, and the privates remained priſoners of war.

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After this affair, General Vukaſſowich marched to Corno, and the Ruſſians to the right of Milan.

In Milan, conſiderable magazines of clothing, arms and proviſions were found, of which an inventory is now making. A general with 500 men were alſo taken priſoners here.

The loſs of the enemy, as far as could be aſcertained when the meſſenger left the army, amounted to four Generals and upwards of 5000 men taken priſoners, and 6000 killed. Eighty pieces of cannon were taken, of which 46 are heavy beſieging artillery; ſeveral ſtandards were alſo taken.

Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, after having given due praiſe to the Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops who ſignalized themſelves on this important occaſion, paſſes the higheſt encomiums on the following officers:

General of cavalry Melas, Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Ott, Major-General Vukaſſowich, Colonel Knefewich of Archduke Joſeph's huſſars, Colonel d'Aſpre, of the chaſſeurs, Colonel Bidſkuti, Captain Count Reipperg, and eſpecially Captain Kirchner, who tho' his battalion was but weak, forced his way with the bayonets through the enemy; Captains Meſſieri, Rothſchuz, the laſt of whom received two wounds; Lieutenant Count Bokarme of the engineers, and Habinay of Nadaſty, and alſo the ſecond Lieutenant Ritſko of the ſame regiment.

But Field-Marſhal Suwarrow principally praiſes the diſcernment and vigilance of Quarter-Maſter General Marquis Chaſteller; as alſo Lieutenant-Colonel Tnelen, his Aid de-camp.

With regard to the Ruſſian troops, the Field-Marſhal Suwarrow particularly commends General Prince Kozakow, Colonel Laborow, Majors Romanzow and Roſan, and Captain Staleakow.

Field-Marſhal Suwarrow has left Field-Marſhal Kray, with a ſufficient force in the environs of Mantua and Peſchiera; Mantua is blockaded, and Peſchiera beſieged.

Downing-Street, May 15.

Diſpatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and from Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Vienna, May 8.

I have the honour of incloſing to your Lordſhip the Gazette of this place of this evening, containing the capitulation of General Serrurier.

Vienna, May 12.

A meſſenger arrived this morning with letters from Marſhal Suwarrow, of the 4th inſtant, from an obſcure village near Cremona, and with the colours taken at Peſchiera*.

The Marſhal ſtates, that the enemy is flying on all ſides, without daring to make head againſt him; that the Auſtrians are in poſſeſſion of Novara on one ſide, and of Bavia, whither the head-quarters were to be transferred that evening, and the caſtle of Placentia, on the other; that Vercelli is abandoned; that on the 7th he propoſed to batter Pizighiton; that a detachment had been at Modena, which they found evacuated by the enemy; that 400 croats and a numerous body of peaſants cloſely blockaded Ferrara; that preparations were making for forcing and puſhing with vigour the ſiege of Mantua; that great quantities of cannon, ammunition, and other ſtores had been taken at different places, particularly at Peſchiera, where the booty far exceeded all expectation; that the inhabitants of the different countries ſhewed the utmoſt gratitude for their deliverance; that the Piedmonteſe officers who have been taken are, under the auſpices of the Marſhal, drawing up a proclamation, inviting their brother officers and ſoldiers to riſe and join them, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in the re-eſtabliſhment of their ſovereign on the throne.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Lieutenant Colonel Craufurd to Lord Grenville, dated Lindau, the 10th of May.

Part of General Bellegarde's army has advanced from the Upper Engadine, in the direction toward Coire, and has paſſed the Albula. The French, who were in the Upper Engadine, have retired toward the Splugen. It is reported that there has been a conſiderable inſurrection of the inhabitants of the Upper Valais and Uri; but the particulars are not known.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

* A diſpatch of a preceding date, ſuppoſed to contain the details of the taking of Peſchiera, is not yet arrived.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

By the late accounts from the United States, it appears another infurrection had broken out in the weſtern part of the ſtate of Philadelphia, which bore a more ſerious and formidable aſpect than that of Gallatan, and the other inſurgents in the mountains. Colonel Williams, who had been in Northampton County, laid before the preſident a detail of the recent tranſactions there. He ſtated that a very ſerious oppoſition to the laws had for ſome time manifeſted itſelf in the rebellious county of Northampton, and it became neceſſary for the Colonel to aſſert the authority of government. He accordingly proceeded to the ſcene of inſurrection, and arreſted twenty-three perſons for ſundry acts of reſiſtance to the operation of the law, impoſing a tax upon houſes. In the houſe of repreſentatives, on the 2d of March, a warm diſcuſſion took place on the bill for inveſting the power of retaliation, in certain caſes, in the Preſident of the United States; and the queſtion for poſtponing the conſideration of it until the next ſeſſion was negatived by 35 to 32 votes. After ſome amendment, the votes was paſſed by 56 to 34. On the the Sunday following, the Houſe met, when the preſident informed the ſenate, that he had approved and ſigned the different acts which had paſſed both Houſes. A vote of thanks to the ſpeaker having paſſed, he adjourned the Houſe *ſine die*.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

The important operations of the armies in Germany and Italy, are very fully detailed, under the article of Gazette Intelligence p. 338 &c. It appears that the combined armies are ſucceſsful in every quarter, and that the French will in all probability ſoon be driven out of Italy.

Aſſaſſination of the French Miniſters at Raſtadt.

As nothing certain regarding this very ſingular and barbarous maſſacre has yet come out, we ſhall content ourſelves with giving Jean Debry's ſtatement of it in his letter to the French Directory. He ſtates, that on the 28th April, at half paſt ſeven in the evening, a Captain of Huſſars of Szeltzer, ſtationed at Gegenboch, came on the part of his Colonel, to declare verbally to Baron d'Alloni, that the French deputies were to quit Raſtadt; and afterwards came with an order to quit that city within twenty-four hours.—Already had the huſſars of Szeltzer taken poſſeſſion of it, and occupied all the avenues. At eight o'clock the French miniſters entered their carriages: when they arrived at the gates of Raſtadt, they found an order to permit no perſon to enter or go out. An hour was ſpent in parleys.—But at length the Auſtrian commandant gave an order for the departure of the French legation only. They demanded an eſcort, but it was refuſed; and the commandant declared that they would be as ſafe as in their own rooms. In conſequence of this they proceeded on their journey: but were not fifty paces from Raſtadt, in company with the Ligurian legation, when a detachment of nearly 60 huſſars of Szeltzer, in ambuſh upon the canal of La Murg, fell upon their carriages, and obliged them to ſtop.—Jean Debry's was the firſt; ſix men, armed with drawn ſabres, tore him out with violence: he was ſearched and robbed of all that he had. Another, who appeared to command this expedition, arrived on horſeback, and aſked for the miniſter, Jean Debry, who, ſuppoſing he came to his reſcue, anſwered, "I am Jean Debry." Scarcely had he uttered the words, when with a ſabre he was cut down to the ground. He was immediately aſſailed on all ſides by freſh blows. Tumbled into a ditch, he appeared to be dead: the banditti quitted him to proceed to the other carriages, and he availed himſelf of this inſtant, and eſcaped; wounded in different places, and loſing blood on all ſides. Bonnier was aſſaulted in a ſimilar manner, and killed; and Roberjot was maſſacred almoſt in the arms of his wife, who was ſeven months advanced in her pregnancy. The ſame queſtion was put to his ill-fated colleagues as to him;—Are you Bonnier?—Are you Roberjot? Their carriages were pillaged, and every thing became the prey of the brigands; the papers of the legation (which probably were the main object with the aſſailants) were carried off, conveyed to the Auſtrian commandant, and claimed in vain. The ſecretary

tary of legation threw himself into a ditch, and by favour of the night, escaped the blows of the assassins; Jean Debry, in the mean time, crawled to an adjacent wood. His private secretary, Bohn, was detained by six men to witness these scenes of horror. His valet de chambre was thrown into the river. Every member of the deplomatic corps made the greatest efforts to break through the line of the assassins, and to come to the assistance of those to whom assistance might yet be administered. But it was not till one in the morning that the wife of Roberjot could arrive at M. de Jacobi's, the Prussian minister; and the wife and daughters of Jean Debry at the house of the minister of Bremen and Hanover. Debry wandered about during the whole of that dreadful night, fearful of the day, which might expose him to the Austrian patroles. About six o'clock, however, he took the resolution of returning to Rastadt, and saw on the road the naked bodies of his two colleagues.

N.B. It was Jean Debry who, in 1792, proposed to the National Assembly to appoint a band of 1200 men of determined courage and address, whose duty it should be to attack personally, and kill in any way, the leaders of the armies hostile to France, particularly Kings and Princes.—If any one has less reason than another to complain of the late outrage at Rastadt, surely this is the man.

The following letter, written by Archduke Charles, was sent to the French General Massena.

"General,

"The reports which reach me this day inform me of an event, which has happened in the line of my advanced posts. The officer in command acquaints me that the French ministers Bonnier and Roberjot having crossed, during the night, the chain of his posts, were attacked by hussars, and unfortunately perished. The circumstances of this event are still unknown to me. I have, in the mean time, caused the commander of the advanced posts to be arrested, and have also appointed a commission to make the most exact and rigorous enquiries respecting the causes of that accident. I hasten to assure you, before hand, that should my advanced posts be found in the slightest degree culpable in that affair, I shall exact signal satisfaction from them, as my orders relative to the personal safety of the French ministers were precise and reiterated. I cannot sufficiently express my regret that such a disaster should have happened in the line of my advanced posts. I reserve to myself, General, the opportunity of communicating to you, without delay, the result of the enquiries which I ordered to be made the moment the intelligence reached me. Receive, General, an assurance of my most distinguished consideration. CHARLES."

Head quarters, Stockach, May 2.

FLORENCE.

March 28. On the 4th the Government was informed, that, notwithstanding all the efforts made by M. de Manfredini, the French were resolved to occupy Tuscany, and that, while a corps of troops was proceeding to Leghorn, another was advancing to Florence. In consequence of this information, the following proclamation was issued on the morning of the 5th:

"Ferdinand III. By the Grace of God, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c.

"We shall regard it as a proof of fidelity, attachment, and affection, on the part of our faithful subjects, if, at the time of the entry of the French troops into Florence, they respect the French corps, and all the individuals who compose it, and abstain from all acts that might give occasion to any kind of complaint: this prudent conduct will secure to them new claims to our good will.

"Done at Florence the 24th of March 1799.

(Signed) "FERDINAND.
"J. FRACESCO SERATI,
"GAETENO RANIOIDE."

LEGHORN.

March 27. The French troops took possession of this city and harbour on the 4th of this month (24th of March), after disarming all the Tuscan soldiers. The tree of liberty was planted yesterday on the Grand Parade, and in the evening there was a very splendid illumination. Next morning an English ship of war appeared off the harbour, and sent on shore one of her boats, which has been detained, and

her crew have been ſent priſoners to the Lazaretto. The ſhip ſoon after put to ſea.

Orders were iſſued on the ſame day to take down from all the public buildings the arms of the Grand Duke, and to deface all armorial bearings on the houſes of noblemen or private perſons.

General Miollis, who commands here, has publiſhed the following orders:

"The General of the French troops in garriſon in Leghorn commands all the French emigrants reſiding here to leave the city and port in the ſpace of twenty four hours; and if, in the courſe of two days from the date of this order, there ſhall be found any who have diſobeyed it, they will incur the puniſhment to which they are liable by the laws of France, and will be inſtantly ſhot. (Signed) MEDLIS."

EGYPT.

The following detail of the progreſs made by Buonaparte, or rather by the army under General Kleber, is conſidered as authentic. They attacked and have taken Gazzah, Lydia, and Rama. Joppa, which was garriſoned by 6000 men, they took by aſſault, and put 200 of the inhabitants to the ſword. During the confuſion and tumult attending the capture of that town, the houſe of Mr Domiani, the Engliſh vice conſul, was plundered, and ſeveral other houſes belonging to Chriſtian families were burnt to the ground by the populace. Acre was the only place that now preſented an aſylum.

Sir Sidney Smith is ſaid to have quitted his ſtation off the coaſt of Egypt, and repaired with nearly the whole of his ſquadron to Acre, where he fortunately arrived 36 hours before the French. Sir S. Smith ſucceeded in landing 2000 men, and erected batteries to defend the town, which was garriſoned by nearly 5000 men, principally Albaneſe, and defended by Gezzar Pacha, who had retreated thither on the approach of the enemy.

On the morning of the 18th of March, an advanced body of the enemy, conſiſting of 150 Arabs, in the French republican uniform, appeared on the northern ſhore of Mount Carmel; they were immediately defeated by Sir Sydney Smith, who, by this gallant and ſeaſonable interference, has recruited the ſpirits of the garriſon, and the hopes and confidence of the country.

IRELAND.

The principal ſubjects which have lately engaged the attention of the Iriſh legiſlature, have been the regency and the indemnity bills. The Commons having formed themſelves into a committee, on the former of theſe bills, on the 11th of April, the Speaker commenced a ſpeach of great length and animation, complaining of the manner in which his political conduct, reſpecting the adjuſtment of 1782, had been repreſented by the Britiſh Miniſter. He ſtated, that when he had declared in 1785, that "things could not remain as they were," he was ſpeaking merely of commerce, and it was certainly a great want of candour to repreſent him as talking of the conſtitution. Near the end of his ſpeech he made an impreſſive apoſtrophe to the Iriſh nation, calling upon them, without any regard to the difference of their religious opinions, to unite in preſerving the liberties of their country, and not to make a conceſſion of their conſtitution, which could never be retracted but by an appeal to arms. Lord Caſtlereagh ſpoke very ably in reply. Sir B. Roche, Sir J Blaquiere, Mr Coote, Mr Monck Maſon, Mr Alexander, and Col. M'Donald followed on the ſame ſide againſt the bill. It was ſupported by Mr Ponſonby, Sir J. Parnell, Mr Fitzgerald, and Mr Arthur Moore. The bill paſſed the committee, and the report was ordered to be received on the 15th.

The country in general muſt be in an awful ſtate of ſuſpence, till ſomething certain is known regarding the deſtination of the French fleet. In general the country is, comparatively ſpeaking, tollerably quiet.

LONDON.

May 1. The Breſt fleet, under the command of Bruix, Miniſter of Marine, conſiſting of 18 ſail of the line, and 8 frigates, having, it is ſaid, 14,000 troops on board, ſailed out of that harbour on Friday morning, the 26th of April.—Lord Bridport's fleet had been driven off the the coaſt by a ſevere gale. The Nymph, the look-out frigate, however, obſerved them, and acquainted Lord Brid-

Bridport on the afternoon of that day; but unfortunately a haze came on, so thick, that no ship could be seen at any distance. Conjecture and speculation are busily at work to discover the object of the expedition. Lord Bridport's fleet steared to the western coast of Ireland, and have since been cruising off Cape Clear. The French fleet have been observed by sundry vessels making towards the coast of Spain. From the 18th April, to the 9th May, there were no accounts received of the Brest fleet; on that day they were seen off the rock of Lisbon. It is supposed that they had been blown out to sea, while they were lying-to for the ships from Ferrol, which had not joined them on the 9th.

On the 23d, Lord Bridport's fleet, consisting of 26 sail of the line, was left in Bantry Bay.

3. Lord Thanet and Mr Ferguson were brought before the Court of King's Bench, to receive the judgment of the Court, for the part they took in the riot at Maidstone, to facilitate the escape of Mr O'Connor, when they were committed to the King's Bench prison, and ordered to be brought up the first day of next term. The Duke of Bedford and Lord Derby attended to give bail, which the Attorney-General refused to accept.

Lord Thanet, in his Address, admitted that he had unwarily said something, as to its being fair that O'Connor "should have a run for it."

One part of the specific punishment for striking in a Court of Justice, before the King, is the having the right hand cut off; but the indictment was, in this case, only for a Riot and Assault in Court, before the Judges; but, as they are the King's representatives, and as blows actually took place, Lord Kenyon seemed to hesitate as to the discretion of the Court, and hinted, that if the punishment were specific, any relaxation of it must come from higher authority.

30. This morning Mr Justice Grose pronounced the sentence of the Court on Mr Gilbert Wakefield, for the publication of a libel contained in a letter to the Bishop of Landaff. He was ordered to be confined two years in Dorchester gaol, and to give security for good behaviour for five years, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each.

Sentence also was passed on John Parry the proprietor, John Vint printer, and George Ross publisher of the Courier, for a libel on the Emperor of Russia. The proprietor is to be confined six months in the King's Bench prison, and pay a fine of 100l. Security the same as in Mr Wakefield's case.—The printer and publisher to be confined one month in the same prison.

EDINBURGH.

The bill for altering the time for commencing partridge shooting, which has lately passed both Houses of Parliament, appoints the 1st of September for the beginning of that diversion.

14. This day William M'Leod Bannatyne, Esq; of Kames, Sheriff Depute of Buteshire, presented to the Court his Majesty's letter, appointing him one of the Judges of that Court, in room of the late John Swinton, Esq. And on the 16th, after reporting and giving his opinion upon the usual number of causes as Lord Probationer, took his seat as one of the Judges of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Bannatyne.

18. Last night, in the Grass market, two gentlemen, about twelve o'clock, were alarmed by an attempt to break into a grocery shop. The iron bars of one of the windows were forced out, the shutters taken down, and two panes of glass entirely out. The villains had made their escape, but fortunately had not time to enter the shop, or take any thing away.

In the course of the same night, the 17th, the Courant office was broke into, and all the desks, &c. forced open and rummaged; but the thieves met with no booty that suited them, except a parcel of halfpence. They entered and went out by a sky light.

18. On Saturday night last, an attempt was made to break into an apothecary's shop, head of Candle maker-row, by taking off one of the window shutters.

On Sunday the 21st, during the time of divine service, the dwelling house of Mr Mackintosh, grocer, north end of the Potterrow, was broke into, his desk forced open, and a ten pound note taken away; a purse with a very considerable sum of money was also in the desk, but luckily had not been perceiv-

ed

ed by the thieves.—And between Monday and Tuesday morning, the shop of Mrs Spotiswood, ironmonger in the Grass market, was attempted to be broke into. The thieves succeeded in forcing off a window shutter, and having broke the glass, they took out all the goods they could lay their hands on, with which they got clear off.

24. Last night a candlemaker's shop in Portsburgh was broke into, and the till rifled. It contained only one sixpence in silver, and a few halfpence.

25. This day, the Rev. Mr Fitzsimmons was apprehended here, and committed to prison, as also two of the sailors who belonged to the boat which carried the French prisoners to the cartel in Leith Roads, when they made their escape from Edinburgh Castle. They are committed upon a warrant from the Duke of Portland. A young man belonging to this city was also imprisoned at the same time.

27. Yesterday afternoon (Sunday), a fire broke out in the outhouses belonging to Windlestraclee, to the north of this city, which entirely consumed the same; two young horses and some pigs were burnt to death. The house being detached escaped the flames. Some hot ashes thrown by a servant on a dunghill near the house, which were blown on the thatched roofs of the outhouses, was the occasion of this accident.

Circuits.

The Court was opened at Inverness, on Friday the 3d, by the Right Hon. Lord Craig. *Ann Grant*, in Elgin, accused of child murder, failing to appear, was outlawed. *Christian Munro*, in Ballinlack, of Perintosh, Rossshire, accused of the same crime, was, upon her own petition, and with consent of the Advocate Depute, banished Scotland for life. *Dugald Cameron*, in Gleanaig, parish of Kilmanivaig, and county of Inverness, accused of the murder of Donald Black, alias M'Donald, tenant in Gleanaig, in the month of December last, failing to appear, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against him.

At the Spring Circuits this year, no fewer than ten women have been accused of child murder, a greater number than we remember at any Circuits before. If a Foundling Hospital for the reception of children was instituted, it might perhaps in some measure put a stop to this encreasing crime; and many valuable lives might be saved to the country.

General Assembly.

23. This day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met. The Right Honourable the Earl of Leven, his Majesty's Commissioner, accompanied by several Noblemen and Gentlemen, walked from his lodgings, King's Arms tavern, to the High Church (the Nottingham militia and City Guard lining the street), where he was received by the Magistrates in their robes. Dr William Taylor, one of the Ministers of Glasgow, the late Moderator, preached before the Commissioner. After sermon his Grace went to the Assembly Room, and the Members proceeded to chuse a Moderator for the ensuing year, when Dr William Moodie, one of the Ministers of this city, and Professor of Hebrew in the University, was unanimously elected.

25. An answer to his Majesty's letter, and an address to his Majesty, were approved by the Assembly, and were to be transmitted by his Grace the Commissioner.

His Grace the Commissioner being indisposed, the usual procession to the High Church did not take place on Sunday.

Remainder of the Assembly in our Next.

THE weather during the month of May has continued cold and unseasonable; the wind blowing almost constantly from the North East. The sky was for the most part either cloudy or rainy. The thermometer at noon ranged from 42° to 65°. In the mornings we often experienced smart frosts. Vegetation is perhaps not less than five weeks farther back than last year at this season. The following cause has been assigned for our cold winter and backward spring: The Siberians have experienced a more severe winter than the oldest man ever remembered. The cold has been so intense, that many of the furred animals, provided by nature against the severity of the climate, have perished; and snow has fallen in such quantities as to destroy whole villages. This may account

for

for the peculiar ſharpneſs of our north-eaſt winds, and as there is a more than uſual quantity of cold to diſſipate in the frozen regions, the Siberians predicted a backward ſpring. Why the regions within and near the Arctic circle ſhould have been unuſually cold, it may be difficult to ſay; but the fact being eſtabliſhed, it will account for the prevalence of froſty weather throughout the greateſt part of Europe.—Markets have been on the riſe for ſome time paſt, but every article got up rapidly towards the end of the month. Beef roſe from 5d½ to 7d.; Mutton to 8d.; Lamb continues at 3s. and 4s. per quarter; veal 7d. and 8d. The oat meal roſe from 1s. to 1s. and 4d.; the quartern houſhold loaf roſe from 7d¼ to 8d½. Fiſh have continued at a reaſonable price, and in great plenty; good large haddocks 1s. 6d. and 2s. per dozen; ſalmon from 3d. to 1s. per lb. Potatoes roſe from 8d. to 1s. per peck.

The Engliſh report ſtates, that the buſineſs of agriculture has been uncommonly retarded during the whole of this month by adverſe weather, and conſequently much grain has been ſown under unfavourable circumſtances. More rain has fallen, particularly upon the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, than we ever remember of witneſſing at this ſeaſon of the year; and as it was always accompanied by cold piercing winds, the ſpring ſeeds of all kinds have been injured, and give juſt cauſe to apprehend a late harveſt and a ſcanty crop. The wheats, in general, keep the ground well enough on their ſoft ſoils, as they were well rooted before the commencement of winter. Every other grain is proportionably behind in its growth, and a great deal of barley remains yet to be ſown. The ſeaſon has been remarkably unfavourable to ſtock farmers, and heavy loſſes have been ſuſtained upon the high grounds Grain of all kinds, eſpecially oats, has ſteadily roſe for ſeveral weeks paſt. We never remember ſo little corn in the ſtack yards at the end of May.—The crop of 1798 was early put hand to, and from preſent appearances will have 14 or 15 months ſupport on its head. Hay has alſo riſen much in price, and promiſes to be ſtill higher. The young graſſes look well where they have been carefully trained.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Perth, William Johſon, Eſq; of London, to Miſs Rachel Stewart of Scanton.

May 6. At Canoby manſe, John Elliot, Eſq; of Cooms, to Miſs Margaret Helen Ruſſel, daughter of the Rev. John Ruſſel, miniſter of Canoby.

9. At Inverneſs, the Rev. Mr James Fowler, miniſter of Urquhart and Glenmoriſton, to Miſs Margaret Grant, daughter of Alpin Grant, Eſq.

17. At Edinburgh, Dr Thomas Spens, phyſician, to Miſs Bethia Wood, eldeſt daughter of Mr Andrew Wood, ſurgeon.

20. At Glaſgow, Mr James Paton, junior, manufacturer, to Miſs Agnes M'Alpin, daughter of Mr Duncan M'Alpin, merchant there.

BIRTHS.

May 2. Mrs Stewart of Lefinnaſie, a ſon.
4. Counteſs of Caſſillis, a daughter.
— Mrs Roſs of Milncraig, a ſon.
7. Marchioneſs of Tweeddale, a ſon.
14. Mrs Moir of Scotſtown, a daughter.
16. Mrs Dalrymple of Fordell, a ſon.
18. Mrs Thomſon of Banchory, a ſon.
23. Mrs Dundas of Blair, a daughter.
24. Lady Elliot, of Stobbs, a ſon.

DEATHS.

At Canton, Mr Patrick Abercromby, chief officer of a country Eaſt Indiaman, youngeſt ſon of James Abercromby of Bellfield, Eſq.

At London, Joſeph Towers, LL. D. diſtinguiſhed in the annals of patriotiſm, in the republic of letters, and in the pulpit of diſſenters. Dr Towers, like his great precurſor and friend, Dr Franklin, was originally bred a printer and bookſeller.

Lately, Lieutenant Colonel Mackintoſh, many years in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At Kirktown of Daviot, Aberdeenſhire, James Dyce, in the 107th year of his age.

April 25. At Boradall, Alexander Macdonald, Eſq; of Glenaliadale.

26. At Glendaruel Houſe, Lieutenant Colonel Colin Campbell.

— At Kincraig, Robert Baillie, Eſq.

— At Eagleſham, the Reverend Mr Dobie, miniſter of that pariſh.

27. At Greenock, Patrick Campbell, Eſq; writer.

30. At York, James Murray of Broughton, Eſq.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Thomp-

fon, chaplain to the 79th regiment of foot, and 17 years one of the teachers of George Heriot's Hospital.

— Mr James Halkerston of Freuchie.

May 1. At Perth, Mr Patrick Miller, junior, writer.

2. At Glasgow, John Hay, of Morton, Esq.

3. At Aberdeen, Alexander Russel, of Muiresk, Esq.

5. At Blackburn, George Moncrieff of Bleckburn, Esq.

— At London, the Countess of Dumfries.

— At Newcastle, James Fraser, a native of North Britain, aged 84. At the age of 2[illegible] he enlisted in the 42d regiment, and was 2[illegible] years in the army, and at the battles of [illegible], Fontenoy, Dettingen, &c.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Richardson, secretary to the British Linen Company.

— At Inverefhie, Captain John M'Pherson, late of the 15th foot.

— At Kincardine, John Grant of Kincardine, Esq.

— At Cruachan, Argyleshire, Captain Duncan Macnaeth.

14. At Stewarton, Mr James M'Gowan, surgeon.

— At Culross, Robert Halkerston of Carlekerse, Esq.

18. At Bristol, Captain M'Taggart of the Royal Navy. To this meritorious officer Lord Duncan consigned the arduous task of bringing to Admiral de Winter's ship, after the glorious victory off Camperdown.

19. Stewart Lyell, of Dreghorn-law, Esq.

21. James M'Kenzie of Woodstock, Esq.

23. At Stirling, Provost Henry Jaffray.

24. Right Honourable the Earl of Selkirk.

— At Leith Links, Mr William Mitchell, late merchant in Leith.

26. James Burnet of Monboddo, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in the 85th year of his age. His Lordship (who was admitted Advocate in 1737) was only the third Judge of the Court of Session in the same line of succession from the Revolution. In 1689, Lord Fountainhall was appointed one of the Judges, and was succeeded by Lord Milton in 1724. Lord Milton, who sat on the bench 45 years (a considerable part of which he held the office of Lord Justice Clerk), was succeeded in 1767 by Lord Monboddo, who died in 1799. These three distinguished characters thus sat in succession, as Judges of the Supreme Civil Court in Scotland, for the long period of 111 years.

29. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Robert Macqueen of Braxfield, Lord Justice Clerk, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice. His Lordship, for many years filled these offices with great ability and integrity.

PREFERMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, to be General in the Army, and Commander in Chief of the Forces in North America.

The honour of Knighthood on Thomas Hayward, Esq.

The Earl of Leven and Melvill, to be Commissioner to the General Assembly.

Lord Eskgrove, to be Lord Justice Clerk.

William Macleod Bannatyne, Esq; Advocate, to be one of the Lords of Session. He took his seat on the Bench by the title of *Lord Bannatyne*.

Dr William Moodie, to be Moderator to the General Assembly.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

March 19. Wm Grierson, grazier and spirit-dealer in Gilmerton.

20. Meldrum James Walker, late merchant in Glasgow.

23. George Millar merchant in Kirkcaldy.

— George Grant merchant in Keith.

25. William Buchanan wright in Glasgow.

27. Thomas Allison, late merchant in Clone, now in Kilbride.

April 2. Wm Temple, vintner in Uphall.

4. Joseph Crawford, merchant in Inverness.

11. Robert Wilson, merchant in Perth.

13. Alexander Marquis, vintner in Inverary.

15. John Dollar of Hairstanes, parish of Kirkintilloch.

May 15. Henry Clint vintner in Dumfries.

21. John M'Grigor merchant in Perth.

28. James M'Allister and Co. merchants in Glasgow.

30. Walter Lun, merchant or packman residing at Hawick.

Haddington, May 31.

Wheat, 37s. Barley, 28s. 6d. Oats, 25s. Peafe, 20s. Beans, 20s.

Edinburgh, May 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 6d. Bear-meal, 1s. 1d. Peafe-meal, 10½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

May 8.	May 24.
Bank Stock 138¼	138½
3 per cent red. 55¼	55⅜
3 per cent. conf 55½ 7/6	55⅝ 56⅛
4 per cent. 69¾	70½
India Stock 171	169½
Lottery Tickets ——	——

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For JUNE 1799.

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EDINBURGH:

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NEW PATENT

For an Improvement in the Conſtruction of the Tambourine.

THE perfection of muſical ſounds, depends much upon the delicacy of the inſtruments which are employed to produce them. No excellence of thoſe which we frame can equal the powers of the human voice: even to give to the human voice its moſt exquiſite muſical expreſſion, there are required a ſoundneſs and a delicacy of the organs, ſuch as are not often to be found long co-exiſtent. There is nothing that requires higher mechanical ingenuity, than the conſtruction of thoſe muſical inſtruments which are the work of art.

Prodigious is the improvement which muſt have taken place in all that relates to muſic from the time of the *ſhell*, the *cymbal*, and the ruſtic *pipe of ſtraw*, to that diverſity and complexity of ſtructure which are diſplayed in the inſtruments of our modern muſicians. It is but vain talk that aſcribes to the muſic of the ancient Greeks, a power over the emotions and affections of the human heart, ſuperior to that of the more complex and richer harmony of our cotemporaries.

It is not long ſince many of the fineſt of the inſtruments of muſic were to be found in greater perfection in Germany and Italy than in Great Britain; but the wealth and grandeur of the great imperial and commercial capital of London, have, at laſt, we believe, fixed in it, as well the moſt ingenious makers of muſical inſtruments, as the ableſt muſicians in the world. Muſical inſtruments are exported from London to many parts of the European continent, as well as to all the more diſtant dependencies of the Britiſh empire in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

It is therefore with very great pleaſure that we ſee a new improvement made upon ſo agreeable an inſtrument as the *Tambourine*. Mr Joſeph Dale, an ingenious muſical inſtrument maker in the pariſh of Mary-le-bone, has lately obtained a patent for an improvement in the head of this inſtrument, which is likely to prove of very eſſential utility. We reſpect the rights of the patentee too highly to enter into a minute detail of the peculiarities of his invention: let it be ſufficient to mention, that, by means of it, a more convenient *tention*, and the upper part of the inſtrument is made more apt to the fingers of the muſician. We ſhould hope that inſtruments, with this improvement, will be ſo generally preferred, as to afford an ample reward to the ingenuity of the inventor; for, in a matter of ſo much delicacy as muſic, even changes, apparently the moſt ſlight, may prove ultimately of very high importance.

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JUNE 1799.

ACCOUNT OF JOHN ROEBUCK, M. D. F. R. S. EDIN.

Concluded From Page 292.

DR ROEBUCK had, ſome years before his death, been attacked by a complaint that required a dangerous chirurgical operation. That operation he ſupported with his uſual ſpirit and reſolution. In a ſhort time he was reſtored to a conſiderable ſhare of his former health and activity. But the effects of it never entirely left him, and ſeveral ſlighter returns of the complaint gradually impaired his conſtitution. He ſtill, however, continued, till within a few weeks of his death, to viſit his works, and to give direction to his clerks and overſeers. He was confined to his bed only a few days, and died on the 17th July 1794, retaining to the laſt all his faculties, his ſpirit and good humour, as well as the great intereſt which he took, as a man of ſcience and reflection, in the uncommon events which the preſent age has exhibited.

From a man ſo deeply and ſo conſtantly engaged in the detail of active buſineſs, many literary compoſitions were not to be expected. Dr Roebuck left behind him many *works*, but few *writings*. The great object which he kept invariably in view was to promote arts and manufactures, rather than to eſtabliſh theories or hypotheſes. The few eſſays which he left, enable us to judge of what might have been expected from his talents, knowledge, and boldneſs of invention, had not the active undertakings in which, from an early period of life, he was engaged, and the fatiguing details of buſineſs, occupied the time for ſtudy and inveſtigation. A Compariſon of the heat of London and Edinburgh, read in the Royal Society of London June 29. 1775; Experiments on Ignited bodies, read there 16th February 1776; Obſervations on the Ripening and filling of corn, read in the Royal Society of Edinburgh 5th June 1784, are all the writings of his, two political pamphlets excepted, which have been publiſhed. The publication of the eſſay on ignited bodies was occaſioned by a report of ſome experiments made by the Comte de Buffon, from which the Comte had inferred, that *matter* is heavier when hot than when cold. Dr Roebuck's experiments, made with great accuracy before a committee of the Royal Society at London, ſeem to refute that notion.

It is the works and eſtabliſhments projected and executed by Dr Roebuck, with the immediate and more remote effects of them upon the induſtry, arts, and manufactures of Scotland, which urge a juſt claim to the reſpect and gratitude of his country. This tribute is more due from the diſcerning part of mankind, as this ſpecies of merit is apt to be overlooked by the buſy or the ſuperficial, and to fail in obtaining its due reward. The circumſtances of Dr Roebuck have, in this reſpect, been peculiarly hard: For though, moſt certainly, the projector and author of new eſtabliſhments highly uſeful to his country, and every day becoming more ſo, he was, by a train of unfortunate events, obliged to break off his connection with them;

them, at an unſeaſonable time, when much was yet wanting to their compleat ſucceſs: and thus he left others in the poſſeſſion, not only of the lucrative advantages now derived from them, but even, in ſome meaſure, of the general merit of the undertaking, to a conſiderable part of which he had the moſt undoubted claim.

The eſtabliſhment of the laboratory at Birmingham, in the year 1747, the firſt public exhibition of his chymical talents, was, at that particular period, and in the ſtate of the arts and manufactures at that time, highly beneficial, and ſubſervient to their future progreſs: and the continuance and ſucceſs of it, in that place, is a proof of the advantages which many of the manufacturers receive from it. Much had already been done, and many improvements made in arts and manufactures, chiefly by the ſuggeſtions of that ingenioufneſs and experience, which, in the detail of buſineſs, might be expected from the practical artiſt. Dr Roebuck was qualified to proceed a ſtep farther; to direct experience by principles, and to regulate the mechanical operation of the artiſt by the lights of ſcience. The effects of that eſtabliſhment extended, in a particular manner, to all that variety of manufactures in which gold and ſilver were required, to the preparing of materials, the ſimplifying of the firſt ſteps, to the ſaving of expence and labour, and to the turning to ſome account what had been formerly loſt to the manufacturer. It is well known, that, while Dr Roebuck reſided at Birmingham, ſuch was the opinion formed of his chymical knowledge and experience by the principal manufacturers, that they uſually conſulted him on any new trial or effort to improve their ſeveral manufactures; and, when he left that place, they ſincerely regreted the loſs of that eaſy and unreſerved communication they had with him, on the ſubjects of their ſeveral departments.

On account of ſimilar circumſtances, the benefit to the public, from the eſtabliſhment of the vitriol works at Preſtonpans in the extenſion and improvement of many of the arts, cannot now be exactly aſcertained. The vitriolic acid is one of the moſt active agents in chymiſtry, and every diſcovery which renders it cheap, and acceſſible to the chymiſt, muſt be greatly ſubſervient to the progreſs of that ſcience. By the eſtabliſhment at Preſtonpans, the price of that valuable acid was reduced from ſixteen to four pence *per* pound. It is to Dr Roebuck, therefore, that chymiſts are indebted for being in poſſeſſion of a cheap acid, to which they can have recourſe in ſo many proceſſes.

But Dr Roebuck's object, in the proſecution of that ſcheme, was not ſo much to facilitate the chymiſt's labour, as to render that acid, in a much higher degree than it had formerly been, ſubſervient to many of the practical arts. By rendering the vitriolic acid cheap, great uſe came to be made of it in preparing the muriatic acid, and Glauber's ſalts from common ſalts. Its uſe has been farther extended to many metallic proceſſes; and it has lately been employed in ſeparating ſilver from the clippings of plated copper, the uſe of which is very extenſive.

The application of the vitriolic acid in bleaching linen, or a ſubſtitution of it for ſour milk, was firſt publiſhed by Dr Francis Home. But it is well known to ſeveral of Dr Roebuck's chymical friends, that he had tried it, found it effectual, and had frequently recommended it to bleachers before the date of that publication. The quantity of it now conſumed in that art is very great. Of late it has been uſed in decompoſing common ſalt, with the addition of manganeſe, in order to obtain the oxygenated muriatic acid, by which the proceſs of bleaching fine linen is amazingly ſhortened. Much of it too is uſed in preparing the beſt kind of aquafortis, or nitrous acid, from ſaltpetre, which was decompoſed for merly

merly, and ſtill is, in many caſes, by vitriol, inſtead of the vitriolic acid; but the vitriol gives an aquafortis of inferior ſtrength and purity. The dyers alſo employ great quantities of it in different proceſſes, particularly in diſſolving indigo, in one of their methods of dying with that drug.

At firſt, the manufactories of the vitriolic acid in Britain ſupplied foreign nations as well as our own, though foreigners, having ſince diſcovered or learned the art, now make it themſelves. But it would be tedious to mention all the applications of it which have been already made, and it is impoſſible to ſay how far the uſe of this powerful agent in chymiſtry, and the arts, may be carried. Enough has been ſaid to ſhow, that Dr Roebuck's diſcoveries, in that department, have been of the greateſt advantage to ſcience and the practical arts, in facilitating the proceſs for procuring this acid, and in rendering it of general uſe; and it is but fair that the name of that perſon ſhould ſtand on record, to whom chymiſts and artiſts are ſo much indebted for their ſubſequent ſucceſsful labours.

The project and eſtabliſhment, however, of the ironworks at Carron, the moſt extenſive eſtabliſhment of that kind hitherto in Britain, muſt be conſidered as Dr Roebuck's principal work. The great and increaſing demand for iron in the progreſſive ſtate of arts, manufactures and commerce in Britain, and the great ſums of money ſent every year to the north of Europe for that article, turned the attention of chymiſts and artiſts to the means of promoting the manufacture of iron, with the view of reducing the importation of it. No perſon has a better founded claim to merit, in this particular, than Dr Roebuck. The ſmelting of iron by pitcoal, it is indeed believed, had been attempted in Britain in the beginning of the laſt century. In the reign of James I. ſeveral patents ſeem to have been granted for making hammered iron by pitcoal, particularly to the Honourable Dud Dudley and Simon Sturtevant. It does not appear, however, that any progreſs had been made in the manufacture in conſequence of theſe patents. In latter times trials have been made by ſo many different perſons, and in ſo many different places in England, nearly about the ſame time, that it may be difficult to ſay where and by whom the firſt attempt was made, particularly as the diſcoverers of ſuch proceſſes wiſhed to conceal the knowledge they had gained as long as they could. But Dr Roebuck was certainly among the firſt, who, by means of pitcoal, attempted to refine crude or pig iron, and to make bar iron of it, inſtead of doing it by charcoal, according to the former practice: And he was, without all queſtion, the perſon who introduced that method into Scotland, and firſt eſtabliſhed an extenſive manufacture of it. It is not meant to aſcribe to him the ſole merit of the eſtabliſhment at Carron. No man was ever more ready than he was, to do juſtice to the abilities and ſpirit of his friends and partners, Meſſrs Garbet, Caddell, &c. who firſt embarked with him in that great undertaking. But ſtill it may be ſaid with truth, that the original project of the ironworks at Carron, the chymical knowledge and experience on which they were founded, the complicated calculations which were previouſly required, the choice of the ſituation, the general conduct and direction of the buildings and machinery, the ſuggeſtion of many occaſional improvements, together with the removal of many unforeſeen obſtacles and difficulties, which occurred in the infant ſtate of that eſtabliſhment, were, in a great meaſure, the work and labour of Dr Roebuck. Nor can it, with the leaſt ſhadow of juſtice, detract from his merit, that a larger capital, and

greater expence than was at firſt calculated have been found neceſſary to bring the works at Carron to their preſent ſtate of perfection; or, that great alterations and improvements have taken place, during the courſe of forty years, in a great and progreſſive eſtabliſhment. In all works of that kind, the expence exceeds the calculation. The undertakers even of the lateſt ironworks which have been erected, notwithſtanding all the advantages obtained from recent experience, will be ready to acknowledge, that, in theſe reſpects, there is little room to blame the original projector of the firſt eſtabliſhment of that kind in Scotland. But the beſt and moſt infallible proof of Dr Roebuck's merit, and of the ſound principles on which theſe works were eſtabliſhed, is the preſent proſperous ſtate of that eſtabliſhment, the great perfection of many branches of their manufactures, and, particularly, the many extenſive and flouriſhing ironworks, which have been ſince erected upon the model of Carron, in different parts of Scotland, at Cleugh, Clyde, Muirkirk, and Devon. It cannot be denied that all theſe works have ſprung from the eſtabliſhment at Carron, and are ultimately founded upon the knowledge and experience which have been obtained from them; for ſome of the partners, or overſeers of theſe new works, and many of the workmen, have been, at one time or another, connected with that of Carron. Hence, then, it is owing to the projector and promoter of the eſtabliſhment at Carron, that Scotland is, at this moment, benefited to the amount of many hundred thouſand pounds, in working up the raw materials of that manufacture found in the country itſelf, and which, previous to that eſtabliſhment, was of no value whatever. Such are the *preſent*, but ſcarcely any idea can be formed of the *future* advantages to this country, which may be derived from the extenſion of the iron manufacture. About 60,000 tons of iron have been annually imported into Great Britain for more than twenty years paſt, and though there has been, for ſome time, about 20,000 tons of bar iron made in Britain by pitcoal, yet the foreign imported iron has ſuffered little or no diminution in quantity. This great conſumption of iron, no doubt, is owing to the various improvements of late years, and the general extenſion throughout all Europe of commerce and the arts. The manufacture of iron muſt therefore continue to increaſe, and Scotland, abounding every where in ironſtone, pitcoal, and in command of water for machinery, has the proſpect of obtaining the largeſt ſhare of it.

To the eſtabliſhment of the Carron works, and to the conſequences of that eſtabliſhment, may be aſcribed alſo the exiſtence of other public works in Scotland of great importance and utility. The opening of a communication by water betwixt the Forth and the Clyde had long been projected, and frequently the ſubject of converſation in Scotland, but nothing in fact had been attempted. The eſtabliſhment of the ironworks at Carron ſoon called forth ſufficient intereſt and enterpriſe to bring about the execution of this grand deſign. Some of the partners of the Carron Company, foreſeeing the advantages they would derive from ſuch a communication, propoſed, at their own expence, to execute a ſmall canal; and, after taking the preparatory ſteps, actually applied to parliament to obtain authority for the purpoſe. But the project of the ſmall canal not meeting with the approbation of ſome noblemen and gentlemen in that part of Scotland, they oppoſed the bill, and obliged themſelves to execute a greater canal, which has now been many years finiſhed, and is found to be of the greateſt advantage to the trade and commerce of Scotland. The merit of this undertaking is not meant to be aſcribed to

Dr

Dr Roebuck, excepting in so far as it necessarily arose from the establishment of the Carron Company, of which he was the original projector; and it may reasonably be doubted, whether, without that establishment, it would have yet taken place. Several other canals have, since that time, been executed in different parts of Scotland, and other very important ones are at present projected.

The different establishments which Dr Roebuck made at Borrowstounness in carrying on the coal and salt works there, though ultimately of no advantage to himself, were attended, during the course of thirty years, with the most beneficial effects upon the trade, population, and industry of that part of Scotland. They were the means also of adding very considerably to the public revenue. Previous to the time these works fell under Dr Roebuck's management, they produced no advantage either to the proprietor, or the adventurers, or to the public. But by his mode of conducting them upon a more extensive plan, by opening up new seams of coal, and of better quality, he was enabled to export a very considerable quantity, to increase the quantity of salt, and, of course, the revenue arising from these articles. In these works, and in the management of a large farm, Dr Roebuck gave employment to near a thousand persons at Borrowstounness, and in the neighbourhood.

Nor was it solely by the different establishments which he projected and executed, but by many other things necessarily connected with them, that Dr Roebuck's labours were beneficial to Scotland. Along with them he may be said to have introduced a spirit of enterprise and industry, before that time little known in Scotland, which soon pervaded many other departments of labour, and gave birth to many other useful projects. He brought from England, then much farther advanced in arts and industry, many ingenious and industrious workmen, at great expence, who, by their instructions and example, communicated and diffused skill and knowledge to others. At all times Dr Roebuck held out liberal encouragement to rising genius, and industrious merit; and spared no expence in making trials of improvements and discoveries, which were connected with the different projects and works which he was carrying on.

Such was the active and useful life of Dr Roebuck, a man of no common cast, who united, in a very high degree, a great number of solid and brilliant talents, which, even separately, fall to the lot of but few individuals. Distinguished by an ardent and inventive mind, delighting in pursuit and investigation, always aspiring at something beyond the present state of science and art, and eagerly pressing forward to something better or more perfect, he thus united energies the most powerful, with the most unwearied and persevering industry. To that peculiarity of imagination, so fitted for scientific pursuit, which readily combines and unites, which steadily preserves its combinations before the eye of the mind, and quickly discovers relations, results and consequences, was added, in his character, great promptitude and firmness in decision. Strongly and early impressed with the great importance of applying chymical and physical knowledge of the useful arts, to the melioration of civil life, he never lost sight of that favourite view, and discovered great boldness and resource in the means and expedients which he adopted to promote it. He was certainly master of the best philosophy of chymistry known in the earlier parts of his life, and though, in every stage of that science, he marked and understood the progress of the discoveries, yet his numerous avocations did not permit him to follow them out by experimental processes of his own. Upon that, and indeed almost upon every subject, his mind readily grasped the

moſt uſeful and ſubſtantial points, and enabled him throw out ſuch hints, and hypotheſes, as marked him the man of genius.

During the courſe of a regular education, both at Edinburgh and at Leyden, Dr Roebuck ſtudied the claſſic authors with great attention, particularly the hiſtorical and political parts of their works. Upon theſe ſubjects he had read much, ſelected with judgment, and was well acquainted with the facts and philoſophy of ancient governments. This taſte he carried with him, and improved in every period of his life, and in every ſituation. It abundantly rewarded him for the earneſtneſs and diligence with which it had been acquired. It became his favourite reſource, and indeed one of the chief enjoyments of his life. Poſſeſſing the happy talent of turning his mind from ſerious and fatiguing, to elegant and recreating purſuits, it was no uncommon thing with him to return from the laboratory or the coal-pit, and draw relaxation or relief from ſome one or other of the various ſtores of claſſical learning.

No man was better acquainted with the hiſtory of his country than Dr Roebuck, or more admired and revered the conſtitution of its government. By temper and education he was a Whig, and at all times entered, with great warmth, into the political diſputes and controverſies which agitated parties, in the different periods of his life. If the natural warmth of his temper, and his enthuſiaſm on theſe ſubjects, led him, on ſome occaſions, beyond the bounds of candid argumentation, his quick ſenſe of decorum, and his perfect habits of good manners, produced an immediate atonement, and reſtored the rights of elegant and poliſhed converſation.

The general acquaintance which Dr Roebuck had acquired with natural and experimental philoſophy, together with his claſſical and political knowledge, rendered him an agreeable companion to the learned, almoſt of every department, and procured him the attachment and friendſhip of many of the firſt literary characters in Britain. With his friend Dr Black he lived, till his death, in cloſe habits of intimacy; and he often acknowledged, with much frankneſs, the advantages which he derived, in his various purſuits, from a free and unreſerved communication with that eminent chymiſt.

The amiable diſpoſitions of ſenſibility, humanity, and generoſity, which ſtrongly marked his character, in the general intercourſe of ſociety, were peculiarly preſerved and exerciſed in the boſom of his family, and in the circle of his friends. In the various relations of huſband, father, friend, or maſter, and in the diſcharge of the reſpective duties ariſing from them, it would not be eaſy to do juſtice to his character, or to determine in which of them he moſt excelled; nor muſt it be forgot, for it reflected much honour on his benevolent heart, that his workmen not only found him at all times a kind and indulgent maſter, but many of them, when their circumſtances required it, a ſkilful and compaſſionate phyſician, who cheerfully viſited the humbleſt receſſes of poverty, and he attached them to his ſervice by multiplied acts of generoſity and kindneſs.

We cannot conclude this narrative, without expreſſing our regret, that talents ſo great, and ſervices ſo uſeful to his country, as were thoſe of Dr Roebuck, ſhould have turned out of ſo little account to himſelf and his family. But this is, in fact, no uncommon caſe. The great benefactors of ſociety have never been men actuated by gain or intereſt, but thoſe whoſe ambition was fixed on promoting the convenience and happineſs of men. The Doctor had, in fact, too little regard for money, and was generous in the extreme. It muſt be confeſſed, too, that his confidence and ardour prevented him from foreſeeing ſome

of